The Weekly Post.

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"WEDDED, YET NO WIFE."

I thought that we had parted for all time;
That in this life we never more should meet;
The path you chose lay by another's side,
Where Mammon spread its splendors at thy feet.

Life's one ambition ev'ry hope has crowned,
The dream you dreamt is realized at last;
Loved, but unloving: is the bondage sweet—
The fetters light—as deem'd within the past?

You mingle with the careless throng to-night,
Queen of all homage, fairest of the fair;
Your merry laugh rings like the melody
Of wind-harps waft'd on the Summer-air.

But deep within sad Memory's cell is stor'd
The bright remembrance of the long ago.
Ah well! the glory of the "spell" that's thine
Was dearly purchased with a life-long woe.

I might believe thee happy,—that the smile
Which curls thy lip was born of joy alone:
And that the hearts, unshadow'd, music lent
Unto the softness of each tender tone;

But all too well I know the bitterness
That dims the lustre of the life that's thine:
Loved, but unloving,—wedded, yet no wife,—
For ev'ry heart-throb, ev'ry thought, is mine.

OWEN M. WILSON, JR.

ELOPEMENT AND PURSUIT.

THE STATESMAN AND THE HEIRESS—INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF WILLIAM. L. MARCY

Wm. L. Marcy was called to the bar in October, 1811. Acting under the advice of friends, he opened an office in Troy, N. Y., and commenced the practice of his profession. He was surrounded by experienced and gifted lawyers, who controlled the honors and emoluments of their profession. Young Marcy, deficient in those brilliant and ready talents so attractive to the public, though possessing erudition and strong intellectual powers, did not at first meet with professional success, but, taking an appeal to the future, he patiently awaited the developments of time. With great labor and perseverance he perfected himself in those old acquirements which subsequently rendered him conspicuous before the world as a lawyer, judge, diplomatist and statesman.

Among the characteristics that distinguished the early days of Mr. Marcy's professional life was carelessness in regard to dress. Though he was not, like Martin Grover, accustomed to appear in dilapidated attire, still he held fashion and her votaries in contempt. His boots were often left for weeks without polish, and his hair to say the least, never appeared in Hyperion curls, and withal, by casual acquaintances he was regarded as a very dull and inactive young man. But his personal appearance was in his favor. He was slightly above the ordinary height, "stout and masculine, but not gross; his forehead bold and full, his eyebrows heavy, his eye deep set and expressive, his mouth and chin firmly moulded. His manners were affable and courteous, free from pretense, yet dignified." He was easy, pleasing and graceful in conversation. In really refined and cultivated circles young Marcy, notwithstanding his indifferent attire, was a favorite, though coxcombs attempted to make him the subject of raillery.

THE YOUNG LAWYER AND THE SEMINARY GIRL.

His office was in a small one-story building, surrounded by a railing or veranda. Directly opposite his office there was a fashionable female seminary. In pleasant weather he would seat himself on the veranda, with his feet elevated on the top of it, and in this position watch the gambols of the young ladies on the play-ground of the school or engage in pursuing his favorite studies. His unpolished boots, thus conspicuously exhibited, were often the subject of merriment among the fair students. Though young Marcy was wanting in those external qualities constituting what is called "a ladies man," his society was by no means distasteful to the fair sex, especially to those who had the penetration to understand the real beauties of his character and to appreciate his abilities. Among the more advanced pupils of the seminary was a Miss Dubois, a young lady from Springfield, Mass., an heiress and very beautiful. Marcy had frequently met her at the residence of a lady friend in Troy. For some time a respectful friendship existed between her and the young lawyer. She was pleased with the graces of his mind, the variety and extent of his knowledge, the superiority of his intellect. There was a charm in his conversation which unconsciously revealed the mental resources of the future statesman, stimulating intelligence in others. Miss Dubois possessed that charming versatility that belongs of right to woman—the faculty of suiting her fine intellect to all whom it encountered—of so tempering her subtle wit with feminine grace as to exempt her from enmity or malice, and that pride which is the necessary result of superiority she wore easily and gracefully. There were those elements in the friendship between young Marcy and Miss Dubois which naturally ripen into deep attachment and ardent love: yet, singular as it may appear, there was no affair of the heart blended with it. But those who were aware of their intimacy, not understanding its nature naturally put another construction upon it, and a report reached the ears of the faculty of the seminary that Marcy was an accepted suitor of Miss Dubois. The rules of the institution strictly forbade the young ladies from receiving any attention from gentlemen; and the parents of the lady had strongly enjoined upon the faculty the enforcement of this rule in regard to their daughter. Therefore, the report of her relations with the young lawyer caused an unpleasant sensation in the seminary, and Miss Dubois was strictly forbidden to have any further association with Marcy. The report even reached her father, who hastened to Troy, determined to remove his daughter from the seminary. But her explanation of the matter was sufficient, and he returned home satisfied that all reports connecting the name of his daughter with Mr. Marcy were groundless.

THE ELOPEMENT.

A few days after her father's visit, Miss Dubois obtained permission to visit Albany with some friends. Some time after her departure it occured to one of the pupils of the seminary, who had interested herself in the affair of Miss Dubois and Mr. Marcy to quite an extent, that, although the day was delightful, the young lawyer had not been seen in his accustomed place on the veranda of his office. On making proper inquiry she learned that he had not been there at all that day. This aroused her curiosity and excited her suspicions, leading her to make further inquiry, and she was informed that he had accompanied Miss Dubois to Albany. Without further consideration, she believed that an elopement had taken place, and immediately informed the faculty that young Marcy and Miss Dubois had fled to Albany for the purpose of being clandestinely married. This aroused them to the highest pitch of excitement. The rumor ran like wildfire through the Institution, reaching the city in a short space of time. There was a strange "hurrying to and fro" in the seminary—consternation was everywhere mingled with the silent mirth which the affair had created among many of the young ladies who really enjoyed the scene. Cupid had slyly found a lodgment within those walls, dedicated to science and study, though all thought the little winged god was sternly forbidden there—to many known only in the beautiful dreams of girlhood. Yet he had actually been a sojourner in that temple of science; one of its fairest inmates had yielded to his witchery—had fled to his enchanted bowers. Fearing that the wrath and influence of the young lady's father and her other friends would be turned against the institution, and dreading the odium which an elopement would bring upon it, an immediate pursuit was decided upon. The sheriff of the county, with a posse comitatus, was sent in pursuit and proceeded with hot haste to Albany. Learning that the lady was at one of the principal hotels in the city, he rushed thither eager to forbid the bans before it was too late. Sans ceremony he forced his way into the ladies' parlor. Miss Dubois was there enjoying herself with her friends, but, to the astonishment of the sheriff, young Marcy was not present. The officer had entered the room sternly determined on breaking the chains that love had forged with the strong arm of the law. He had anticipated tears, cries and shrieks from the lady, mingled with deep curses from the lover. But no ardent lover was there—no priest about to pronounce the solemn but happy union could be seen.

NOT AN ELOPEMENT AFTER ALL.

The lady and her friends, taken by surprise at the sudden entrance of the sheriff and his assistants, started to their feet in alarm. One of the ladies present summoned courage enough to demand of the officer what he meant by this intrusion. Confused and embarrassed by the awkward position he found himself in, he said:

"We—we—have—that is—we want to find Lawyer Marcy and Miss Dubois. We are told—"

"I am Miss Dubois, sir. As for Mr. Marcy, I have not seen him today. What do you mean, sir?"

"Why, the people at the seminary said that you and he had gone off together to—to—get married, and—"

"And so they sent you in pursuit of us, I suppose. You will not arrest me on mere suspicion, will you?"

"We have to obey orders, madam. I have a warrant against Mr. Marcy for abduction—that is, for carrying you off—for they made that out before the justice" said the officer.

The deep, clear, silvery laugh of Miss Dubois—in which her companions joined—rang through the room at this announcement, while the sheriff and his assistants, finding themselves "sold," as the saying is, retired, greatly chagrined at their singular adventure. It happened that shortly after Miss Dubois and her friends left Troy, Mr. Marcy, having business in Albany, proceeded to that city alone by stage. Having transacted his business he returned home alone, as he came, to the surprise of the citizens and his friends, who verily believed he had eloped with the pretty heiress. His own astonishment was unbounded when informed of the commotion and excitement he had unconsciously caused, at the seminary especially, when he learned that, during the day, it was believed throughout the city that he had absconded with a clandestine marriage in view; that for the time being he had abandoned the law for Gretna Green. Nothing could exceed the mortification of the seminary at the useless and ludicrous excitement they had produced. For a long time this elopement made much merriment in all circles both at Troy and Albany. None, however, enjoyed the joke with a keener relish than Marcy and his fair friend.

THE SEQUEL.

At length she graduated and returned to her friends, leaving the young lawyer to plod on towards the fame that awaited him. In the course of time Miss Dubois married a highly respectable citizen of Boston, with whom she lived in great happiness and prosperity. With the lapse of time honors accumulated upon William L. Marcy. He was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. He occupied the Gubernatorial chair, and afterwards became a member of the United States Senate, and then Secretary of State in the Cabinet of the President of the United States, gaining honors as Minister of State which few of his predecessors had attained. While a Senator in Congress, he attended one of those splendid receptions given by a distinguished official to the heads of departments, Senators, members of Congress; and other eminent persons entitled to an invitation. In the course of the evening a lady whose beauty, accomplishments, fascinating manners and reputed wealth attracted much attention in the fashionable circles of Washington, approached Mr. Marcy. She was leaning on the arm of a dignified and courtly gentleman. "Senator," she said, with a graceful salutation, "I cannot resist my desire to renew an acquaintance with you, once the source of great pleasure and profit to me. Do you not recognize in me an old friend?"

"Certainly I do. You are, or rather were, Miss Dubois. I am delighted to meet you again; nothing could give me greater pleasure," said Mr. Marcy after a moment's hesitation.

"Permit me to introduce to you my husband, Mr. D——, of Boston," said the lady. "Mr. D——," she continued "this is the Hon. William L. Marcy whom you know so well by reputation He is an old friend of mine. I once eloped with him; but I trust you will forgive him as you have me, for it was only an indiscretion of our youth."

"Such elopements as easily forgotten, Senator," said Mr. D——, "especially since the one Mrs. D—— alludes to has afforded us a fund of amusement from our first acquaintance."

"It was so well managed that neither of us knew anything about it until it was all over," said Marcy.

The story of the elopement soon found its way into Washington society where it was the subject of much merriment.

"Marcy said President Jackson, at one of his receptions, at which Mrs. D——and her husband were present, "Marcy, by the eternal, if I had been in your place I should have given full occasion for the report of an elopement with that splendid woman. Why did you not?"

"Because, Mr. President, I had my eyes on a still lovelier woman—the future Mrs. Marcy." was the reply.

"Ah, that was all right; an excellent explanation," said the President.

ONE OF HORACE GREELEY'S OLD LETTERS.

NEW YORK, July 24, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: Seeing in the Tribune the death of your sweet child, whom I so well remember, impels me to write you a word. I offer no consolation, and I need not assure you of my sympathy. But you and your wife are still young and hopeful, other children will doubtless be lent you; and though you will never forget this firstling of the flock, nor fail to remember her with a pensive and chastened sadness, yet you will live to realize, even in this state of being, how wisely prescient and merciful is the chastisement which "smites but to heal."

Let me give you, in this connection, a leaf from my experience.

I have had seven children, of whom five are gone. Of three sons none survive, and two of them were respectively five and a half and six years of age when they were reclaimed. I need not say how beautiful and good they were—the early called are always thus. When the first of them died my youth ended. I thought I could never be sorely stricken thenceforth. Yet in due time there came another, not so delicate, so beautiful, so poetic; yet so loving, so tender, so devoted to me, that I thought I had never been understood before. I cannot remember that during his six years abode with us he even wished to contravene my will.

I left, January 14, for that hard Western tour in brave spirits and good general health. At Galesburg, after leaving you, I had a letter dictated by him, leaving him in excellent health. I heard no more till I reached Scranton, Pa., on my way home, when a telegram reached me during my lecture, stating that he was dangerously ill of croup. I hastened home next evening at 8, only to find him dead an hour before, after enduring a severe aspiration and extreme suffering. With him I buried my last earthly operation. I have two little daughters, one eight years old the other but four months, having been born since his death, but they are very different from and do not replace him.

Did you not mean to see me this season? Kind regards to Mrs.—— Yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

A STRONG REFLECTION.

It is said of Norbury that he would at any time rather lose a friend than a joke. On one occasion he began the sentence of death in this wise: "Prisoner at the bar, you have been found guilty by a jury of your own countrymen of the crime laid to your charge, and I must say I entirely agree with the verdict, for I see 'Scoundrel' written in your face." Here the prisoner interrupted with That's a strong reflection—from your Lordship! whereupon the judge, keenly appreciating the joke, commuted the sentence into transportation for seven years.

A GREATER DEPTH.

[Virginia, (Nev.) Enterprise.]

Just after the trial of a petty case, in which one Hank Fisher was a witness, three or four of the lawyers were discussing among themselves the variety of testimony deduced, when General B., with his usual vehemence, said: "There never was such a liar on the witness stand as that Hank Fisher; he is undoubtedly the biggest liar I ever knew;" when the whole party were somewhat abashed at seeing Hank, who heard the General's remark step up to him. "Did you say I was the biggest liar you ever saw?" "That is about what I said," stammeringly came from the General, who expected a fight. Hank eyed him for a moment, and then said: "I guess you didn't know my brother John."

A SMILE.

Who can tell the value of a smile? It costs the giver nothing, but is beyond price to the erring and relenting, the sad and cheerless, the lost and forsaken. It disarms malice, subdues temper and turns hatred to love, revenge to kindness, and paves the darkest path with sunlight. A smile on the brow betrays a kind heart, a pleasant friend, an affectionate brother a dutiful son, a happy husband. It adds a charm to beauty, decorates the face of the deformed, and makes a lovely woman resemble an angel in Paradise.

ITALIAN wines are getting to be fashionable in Germany and France. They are of improved quality, and very cheap.

NIKOLINA.

BY CELIA THAXTER.

O tell me, little children, have you seen her—
The tiny maid from Norway, Nikolina?
O, her eyes are blue as cornflowers 'mid the corn,
And her cheeks are rosy red as skies of morn!

O buy the baby's blossoms if you meet her,
And stay with gentle works and looks to greet her:
She'll gaze at you and smile and clasp your hand,
But no word of your speech can understand.

Nikolina! Swift she turns if any call her,
As she stands among the poppies hardly taller,
Breaking off their scarlet cups for you,
With spikes of slender larkspur, burning blue.

In her little garden many a flower is growing—
Red, gold, and purple in the soft wind blowing:
But the child that stands amid the blossoms gay
Is sweeter, quainter, brighter even than they.

O tell me, little children, have you seen her—
This baby girl from Norway, Nikolina?
Slowly she's learning English words, to try
And thank you if her flowers you come to buy.

—St. Nicholas for Nov.

GAVE UP BELIEVING ALTOGETHER.

[Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.]

"When I was a young man," said the Judge, mopping the beer off his trousers with a handkerchief which he had borrowed from Billy Wood, "I knew a blacksmith in our village who was one of the hardest tickets in the place. A revival preacher came along and Tom was converted. It made a great change in him; and he was held up by church people as a signal example of the saving power of grace. After Tom had been traveling on the road to heaven for about three weeks his turn came to be examined on his fitness for Church membership. Tom was an awful heathen, and although he could sing and pray with the loudest he couldnt read, and knew no more about the Bible than a wild African. The Session (I think that's what they call it) met one Saturday night and Tom went in, with his face washed and his cap in his hand, looking a little embarrassed, but as happy as new converts always are. After the praying and other preliminaries the parson got to work on Tom. He told him the story of Jonah and the whale and asked him if he believed that.

"'Believe that a man was in a whale's belly an' come out alive!' cried Tom. 'Do the Bible say that, parson?'

"'Certainly, certainly, brother.'

"'Oh, yes, yes; of course I believe it,' says Tom.

"'Do you believe that the three Hebrew children, Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego were cast into the furnace heated seven times hotter than usual, and that they walked in the flame praising the Lord, and not even their garments were singed?'

"Tom's eyes bulged out of his head as he looked at the parson and gasped:

"'Do the Bible say that, parson?'

"'Yes, of course, my brother.'

"'That them fellers you spoke of walked around in fire seven times hotter'n I kin heat my forge?'

"'Yes, my brother; do you believe it?'

"Tom rose up and got out into the aisle. Then he sputtered:

"'No, I don't. And I don't believe that damn fish story neither, now.'"

SOMETHING TO READ ON SUNDAYS.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

The whole family climbed out of the wagon and went into the Atlanta book store.

They were father, mother, and a sixteen year old daughter.

"Mister, we want ter sorter git somethin' good to read on Sundays, which is powerful lonesome in the country."

"Shall be glad to serve you, sir. What will the ladies like?"

"What d'ye want, Sofy?"

"I'd choose somethin' 'bout the new fashions, pa!"

"Of koarse, I mought a know'd thet! Kin you fix her out?"

"Oh, yes," replied the storekeeper; "we have here Godey, Leslie, Harper's Bazar, Peterson, Demorest, and numerous other magazines."

"Gody? W'y you don't tell me he's live 'an figurin' out fashions yet, do ye?" cried the old man."

"Oh, yes?" was the reply.

"Well, centennial snakes and crossbarred breeches! W'y, ole 'ooman, don't ye mind ye thet we hed our weddin' close fixed up arter his plan? Gody! Of koars, Sofy, ye'll take Gody, and I'll bet the bob-tailed mule an' the black shoat that what he sez is the fashion can't be discounted."

"What will your wife like," asked the merchant, as the old man paid for the magazine.

"Somethin' that's got good church readin' in it—some religus paper, ef ye please," replied the old lady.

"Here is the best we have—the Christian at Work."

"Hold up thar! Is thet got any of thet Beecher and Tilton bizness in it."

"None o' your bizness, anyhow. Spose there is?" fired up the old lady.

"'Taint, hey!"

"No 'taint! So it's church readin' it don't bother you, sir; so dry up!"

"Well, mebbe that's so; an' what I read don't bother you, too? All right mister; jist hand me out half a dozen illustrated newspapers full of pictures of legs with striped stockin's on an fifty dollar garters, and——"

The old lady chucked the Christian at Work under the takle, grabbed the old man by the ear, and if he had worn stripped stockings about eleven inches of them would have been seen between the tops of his shoes and the bottom of his pants' legs, as she made him walk Spanish out to the wagon.

THE AUSTRALIAN LAWYER.

The keenness of the Philadelphia lawyer has passed into a proverb. The following, from the Melbourne Argus, shows that he has a rival in his Australian brother:

A gentleman of the legal profession, at one of the great mining centres, having spent a gaudy evening at a leading hotel, found the air too much for him.

Instead of reaching the bosom of his family, he gravitated to the lock-up, with the much needed assistance of a servant of the Queen in full uniform. The lock-up keeper didn't know him, and consequently couldn't send for his friends to bail him out, as is frequently done by those tender-hearted officers of justice.

So he was allowed to sleep until seven in the morning, when he was aroused and asked his name, which he promptly said was "Johnson." He obtained soap, water and clothes-brush and was refreshed by a cup of tea. He then proposed to the lock-up keeper that the officials should walk beside him to the police court.

"When the time came, this was done, and by keeping the officer in earnest converse, it appeared as though the lawyer was engaged upon some business before the court, and when the name of Johnson was called, he calmly rose and said:

"I appear for the prisoner, your worship."

"What!" said the police magistrate, "do you deny that he was drunk?"

"Oh, no," he replied; "he was very drunk, and is very sorry for it."

"Five shillings, or six hours' imprisonment," said the police magistrate.

"I will pay the fine myself," said the ready-witted gentleman, who in this instance showed that the man who is his own lawyer hasn't always a fool for his client.

THE EGG DANCE IN INDIA.

A much more pleasing performance, and one which might perhaps better have been mentioned in connection with the exploits of the jugglers, is the "egg dance." This is not, as one might expect from the name given it, a dance upon these fragile objects. It is executed in this wise: The dancer, dressed in a corsage and very short skirt, carries a willow wheel of moderate diameter fastened horizontally upon the top of her head. Around this wheel threads are fastened, equally distant from each other, and at the end of each of these threads is a slip noose, which is kept open by a glass bead. Thus equipped, the young girl comes toward the spectators with a basket full of eggs, which she passes around for inspection to prove that they are real, and not imitations. The music strikes up a jerky, monotonous strain, and the dancer begins to whirl around with great rapidity. Then, seizing an egg, she puts it in one of the slip nooses, and, with a quick motion, throws it from her in such a way as to draw the knot tight. The swift turning of the dancer produces a centrifugal force which stretches the thread out straight like a ray shooting from the circumference of the circle. One after another the eggs are thrown out in these slip nooses until they make a horizontal aureole or halo about the dancer's head. Then the dance becomes still more rapid, so rapid in fact that it is difficult to distinguish the features of the girl; the moment is critical; the least false step, the least irregularity in time, and the eggs dash against each other. But how can the dance be stopped? There is but one way,—that is, to remove the eggs in the way in which they have been put in place. This operation is by far the more delicate of the two. It is necessary that the dancer, by a single motion, exact and unerring, should take hold of the egg, and remove it from the noose. A single false motion of the hand, the least interference with one of the threads, and the general arrangement is suddenly broken, and the whole performance disastrously ended. At last all the eggs are successfully removed; the dancer suddenly stops, and without seeming in the least dizzied by this dance of twenty-five or thirty minutes, she advances to the spectators with a firm step, and presents them the eggs, which are immediately broken in a flat dish to prove that there is no trick about the performance.—[Scribner for November.

SNATCHING A BRIDE.

[Atlanta Herald.]

Dick Hargis came down yesterday from Chattanooga with a romantic story of an elopement, which occurred on the A. and C. road the day before. At the little station called Attalla on that road an old man, his wife and four daughters were awaiting the arrival of the train, as they were emigrating to Texas. When the train rolled up all the other girls got aboard except one. She had all along exhibited an indifference, if not downright aversion, to going off, and at the supreme moment refused to get aboard. The old man took her by one arm and her mother by the other, and were forcing her to get on. At this juncture a young man who had been loitering around the station ever since the party had arrived came up and remarked to the parents that he had a "say so" in the matter, and demanded her release. The old man recognized him at once as the girl's lover, whom he had kicked down the steps, a few weeks before, for visiting her. Releasing his daughter's arm, he planted a healthy old blow just between the young man's eyes, which sent him sprawling some distance. The old lady seeing the situation of affairs, also released her hold upon the young lady and lit on to that young man, pretty much after the style a hen with a brood would go for a lame hawk thrown in their midst. She sat upon him and clawed him, and pulled his ears, and pulled his hair, and gouged his eyes, and screeched and tore up considerably before the stunned youth could extricate himself. In the meantime, the girl had taken advantage of her freedom, and was seen running like a deer through the woods. As soon as the lover got upon his feet, he made tracks in the same direction, and the two were soon lost to view. The little episode created intense enthusiasm among the passengers and train hands, all of whom, of course, sympathised with the young couple and set up a clapping of hands when they saw them safely out of the angry parents' reach. Then the train moved off with the rest of the family, who were terribly excited and crying. But the girls trunk was aboard, and that was some consolation to the exasperated father.

SONNET.

I stood and leaned upon a balustrade
Beneath me lay the gray-roofed city, Rome.
The sun had sunk beneath Saint Peter's dome,
While all the bells their Ave Mary played.
Sweet music filled the air, and the young moon
Trembled in liquid tenderness on high;
But I was looking northward with a sigh,
And said, "Ah, quiet vale, I greet thee soon!"
Now when the daylight fades I stand and gaze
Upon the silent fields and the dark hills
That close around my lonely home, till fills
My heart with longing for the Roman days.
O longing, changing heart! O World too small!
Would all were one, or one dear place were all;

E. S., in November Atlantic

FARM NOTES.

MAKING BUTTER IN A NUT-SHELL.

First, there must be the right feed, (grasses or white clover, or other equally good feed.)

The cow must be right, (some will make soft, white butter.)

There must be cleanliness throughout, from the milking to the eating of the butter, for milk, cream and butter are ever ready to absorb.

The temperature, for all that relates to butter making from the drawing of the milk from the cow till the butter is taken from the churn, should be about sixty degrees.

Skim the milk, which must be kept in a pure atmosphere, and when it begins to get sour, churn immediately or soon after.

Churn rather slow, and take the butter at once out of the churn, and as soon as gathered, churning more slowly as it gathers soas not to hurt the grain; and keep in the butter bowl only as long as is necessary, else there will be a wooden taste imparted.

Avoid all rooms, in the setting of your milk, that have smoke in them, or any odors; the milk is as sure to absorb as it comes in contact with them, and it will never give up an odor; neither will the cream or butter.

Salt to suit taste; or an ounce of salt to a pound of butter will do.

Work slowly, carefully, the butter till the buttermilk is all out, then stop. It may be done with pure cold water.

Butter made in this way is a new article comparatively; it is so much the more excellent than even the superior make that we get, that it seems almost another thing.—[F. G., in Indiana Farmer.

FEEDING HAY TO HORSES.

By cutting a truss of hay into chaff every blade of it will be consumed, and will be found that ¾ of a pound of cut hay will go as far as one pound of uncut hay in the daily rations of a horse. Coachmen and grooms in private stables do not like the system of feeding horses on mixed forage, namely, on bruised oats; chaff and maize given together because owing to the bulk of forage supplied being more easily weighed, the facilities of fraud are diminished. The General Omnibus Company have, we believe for many years adopted the plan of "mixed forage", and no one can look at their horses without being struck by their admirable condition notwithstanding their hard work.—[Farmers' Journal.

TWELVE RULES FOR SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

1. Drain and irrigate. 2. Plow deep and loosen the subsoil. 3. Provide good storage room for solid manure, and cisterns for the liquid manures. 4. Choose commercial fertilizers intelligently, and do not use one in excess of another, simply because others have used it. 5. Manure every crop which benefits by it; and manure high. 6. Cultivate only safe, paying crops, and select the best seed for these. 7. Cultivate every crop upon your fields, and in the proper relation. 8. Cultivate more and better fodder. 9. Feed plentifully, and of the best fodder. 10. Breed stock, and let no mere accident control the increase. 11. Support breeding and feeding by proper care. 12. Keep accounts.

WARTS ON HORSES.

A cure for warts on horses is to take pure cold extracted caster oil and rub the wart well with it every morning. If the wart is not bleeding or raw, then with a corn cob and water, rub the wart till it is irritated, or bleeds a little. Keep this up unremittingly, and you can cure any wart you may meet with. It will produce the like effect on warts on the human hand. After each application of the oil, the wart turns black.

CIDER.

To preserve cider sweet, it is claimed that there is nothing better than to hang a pound of mustard seed, put in a bag into the bung hole. Of course this must be done before fermentation. The barrel should be full and bunged tight.

POETRY VS. REALITY.

Talking of the ocean with him ("Barry Cornwall") one day, he revealed this curious fact, although he is the author of one of the most stirring and popular sea songs in the language:

The sea, the, sea, the open sea!

He said he had rarely been upon the tossing element, having a great fear of being made ill by it. I think he told me he had never dared to cross the Channel even, and so had never seen Paris. He said, like many others, he delighted to gaze upon the waters from a safe place on land, but had a horror of living on it even for a few hours. I recalled to his recollection his own lines:

I'm on the sea! I'm on the sea!
I am where I would ever be;

And he shook his head and laughingly declared I must have misquoted his words, or that Dibdin had written the piece and put "Barry Cornwall's" signature to it. We had, I remember a great deal of fun over the poetical lies, as he called them, which bards in all ages has perpetrated in their verse, and he told me some stories of English poets, over which we made merry as we sat together in pleasant Cavendish Square that summer evening.—[James T. Fields.

TO A CRITIC.

Hold this sea-shell to your ear,
And you shall hear
Not the andante of the sea,
Not the wild wind's symphony,
But your own heart's minstrelsy.

You do poets and their song
A grevious wrong,
If your own heart does not bring
To their deep imagining
As much beauty as they sing.

T. B. ALDRIDGE, in November Atlantic.

VARIETIES.

THE olive crop in South Europe is short, and oil is held at higher prices.

BY a Savannah (Ga.) Judge, it has just been decided that an umbrella is private property.

"THE hardest trial of my life," said good old Deacon Banes, "was to shed tears at the news that my wife's uncle had died and left her $60,000."

OLD Matthew Vassar built his college without closets. He said every girl could have two nails in her room—one for her school dress and the other for her best dress.

SEWING has been taught in the public schools of Boston for twenty-three years, and it is just now discovered that it is illegal to expend public money for that purpose.

MRS. CRAWSHAY announces that as her scheme for "lady helps" has found great favor with the English public, an office for systematically conducting the business will soon be opened in London.

ALL the women in Paris are in favor of placing the Prince Imperial on the throne of his fathers, as he is a sweet young man, only nineteen years old. The other pretenders are all ancient scrubs.

THERE is not a drunkard among the 1,500 people who live on Block Island, and the nearest approach to a barroom is a place where pop beer is sold by a Freewill Baptist, who makes up for it by preaching on Sunday.

MRS. GEN. T. J. JACKSON has accepted the invitation of the Governor of Virginia to be present at the dedication of the statue of "Stonewall" Jackson, which will be unveiled at Richmond on the 26th inst.

A LEWISTON (Me.) man boasts that he traded horses nine times in one day, and at night he had the same horse he started with in the morning, $45 in money, a watch worth $20, a double-barrelled shot-gun, and four bushels of potatoes.

A PROFESSOR asked his class: "What is the aurora?" A student, scratching his head, replied: "Well, Professor, I did know; but I have forgotten." "Well, that is sad, very sad," rejoined the Professor. "The only man in the world that ever knew has forgotten it."

"IF a fellow hasn't a right to kiss his own wife, whose wife has he a right to kiss?" said a young husband to his spouse, who objected to having her laces mussed just as the couple were going out to a party. "The fellow' knows better than I do," said the wife.

ONE of the street sensations in New Orleans last week was the horse-whipping of a gay Lothario by an indignant married woman whose acquaintance he had attempted to form on the street. She made an appointment with him and brought her husband along to see fair play while she whipped her insolent admirer.

A CANDIDATE for a vacant vicarage in England, announces an invention of his own, which may prove to be useful. It is a peculiar arrangement of the pulpit, with a clock to give warning. When at the end of the half hour the clock sounds an alarm, if the preacher does not conclude within three minutes, down comes the pulpit, with the parson and the rest of the appendages.

A LADY belonging to one of the most distinguished families in New York lately placed herself in "a terrible fix" by an attempt to evade Custom-House dues at that port, and had the satisfaction of paying $1,000 to settle the difficulty. In another case the attempt to smuggle in a trousseau on the part of a member of an eminent publishing firm resulted in a payment of $1,200. The detectives of the importing houses are "all there."

A LARGE bear that is kept on exhibition at one of the parks in Sacramento, Cal., escaped from his pen the other evening, and set out in the direction of an enclosure where a number of tame deer were feeding. Seeing him coming, the deer leaped their fence and ran at full speed down one of the city streets, but were afterwards caught. The bear, when weary of roaming about, crawled voluntarily into his pen again and let his keepers fasten him in.

THE Princess of Wales went down to the deck to see Albert Edward off for India. Those who witnessed the parting say it was most affecting. She buried her head in his boson and wept. He played with the French trimmings of her hat and tried to comfort her. The last words she uttered were a touching heart-wrung exclamation. "Oh, Albert." His final remark moved along the same fine chord of feeling, "Farewell, darling; and you are sure you put my striped stockings in the red valise?" —[Brooklyn Argus.

A PARISIAN correspondent writes: They were two actresses, and being Paris actresses, of course handsome. It is beauty which often sends women to the stage. They lived next door to each other, and had the same circle of acquaintance. There was played a pretty comedy. Follet placed flowers in her window to make more beautiful her home. Caroline next day adorned her window. They gave Sunday evening parties, and invited the same people, but nobody went to either fearing to offend the other. They dyed their poodles alike, but Follet at last drove Caroline from the field and resigned supreme by covering her carriage with exactly the silk and exactly the shade of Caroline's dress of that very day. Caroline's modiste had been bribed and betrayed her,

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1875

Do the people want their local debt and taxation increased? If they do they will vote for the Ring ticket.

THE fight in this State is the fight of the people against corrupt Rings and the people are going to be true to themselves.

THE Democracy of Iowa did not increase its vote by adopting a hard money platform, and having the New York World in its favor.

UP to Saturday gold had advanced two per cent. since the Ohio election. Perhaps the contraction and forced resumption papers can explain this.

GRANT stands with a Republican Senate to prevent the repeal of the Resumption Act, which stands as a menace to the prosperity of the country. It means repudiation.

ARE the people in favor of a thorough investigation of the State Treasury and a complete reform of existing abuses? If they are, then they will vote for Pershing and Piollet.

WE call attention to an article in another column, from the Cincinnati Enquirer which throws a flood of light upon the means by which Hayes squeeezed through at the late election.

THE mining and manufacturing regions of Ohio were nearly solid for greenbacks. They are very much affected as we are in Allegheny county, and the result in November will prove it.

HARTRANFT had over nine thousand majority in Allegheny county for Governor. The most sanguine Republican now places it at two thousand, and we estimate thirty-five hundred for Pershing.

ED. CAMPBELL, Jr. well known in Pittsburgh some years ago, and Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Iowa, was shot by W. W. Jenkin, editor of the Fairfield Ledger, a few days ago, during a bitter personal quarrel.

Do the people want the notorious "deputy's option" abuse continued and intensified? If they do they will vote for Fife and his fellow Ringsters; but if they want it stopped they will vote for Patterson and the Democratic-Reform ticket.

THE returns from Ohio show that the Democrats made gains in fifty counties and the Radicals in thirty-seven counties, with Carroll county to hear from. It is reported that Carroll gives a Democratic gain of nearly 200, making Democratic gains in fifty-one of the eighty-eight counties.

WE have a prediction to make. The Geghan bill was used by the Radical leaders in Ohio as a principal reason why the Democracy should be defeated. They have a majority in the Legislature. The Geghan bill will not be repealed. We do not believe that even an attempt will be made to repeal it.

THE English newspapers express satisfaction with the result of the election in Ohio. When foreign governments come to run the elections and express satisfaction with the result in the United States, it is about time that the people were filled with apprehensions for Republican institutions. England did all she could to divide and destroy the Union fourteen years ago. She has not yet lost hope.

WE hope the preachers of Ohio who mounted the pulpit for Hayes and urged his election on the ground that the free schools would certainly be abolished if Allen was elected, will turn their attention to the Gospel and preach a few sermons in reference to bearing false witness against their neighbors. People who have very little religion of their own are generally the most concerned about other people's.

THE result in Ohio gives great encouragement to the people over whom is held the threat of bankruptcy through forced resumption. The magnificent vote against contraction, and the miserable majority of Hayes, secured through fraud, corruption and the basest lying, is in effect a victory for the people over the money power. Let Pennsylvania record her protest against bankruptcy and contraction and forced resumption, and the vicious and wicked act will be repealed.

GEN WIKOFF, Chairman of the Radical State Committee squirms dreadfully under the charge of Hon. John G. Thompson that the Radical leaders in Ohio were lavish in the expenditure of money and were guilty of frauds at the late election. But this will not and does not relieve them of the charges, both of which we are informed are susceptible of the easiest proof. As to the lavish expenditure of money there is no sort of question, while the importation of votes seen to be a fixed fact.

WITH the debt and taxes in Pittsburgh nearly or quite double those of any other city on the continent, in proportion to wealth and population, the Ring refuse to say one word or take one step in the direction of reform and economy, but go on increasing the debt at the rate of $4,000 a day and selling bonds to pay the interest on debts already contracted. Can the support such a Ring? This is what they must answer at the polls from to-morrow.

A SERIOUS QUESTION.

Can the people of the State of Pennsylvania afford to endorse the party of organized corruption and peculation? This is a very serious question for the voters of this Commonwealth and they are to answer yes or no. If they vote for Hartranft, Rawle and the Treasury Ring they vote in favor of endorsing systematized corruption in office. If they vote for Pershing and Piollet they vote to turn out dishonesty and install honesty in office. The question is thus narrowed down and no man need make a mistake in the discharge of his duty.

Without impugning the private reputations of either of the Radical candidates, we may rightfully enquire as to the company they keep, and the men who are most energetic and persistent in trying to secure their election as they were to procure their nomination at Lancaster. The way in which the State Treasury has been managed is a notorious scandal and one that has cast the keenest disgrace upon the fair fame and good reputation of the State of Pennsylvania. But was there a single member of the Treasury Ring that did not assist in laying the ropes to nominate Hartranft and Rawle? Is there a single member of that Ring who is not today engaged in practices peculiar to it alone in trying to secure their election?

Men who are nominated by the Treasury Ring, and who are supported by it, must necessarily rest under a grave suspicion, and every intelligent honest man must come to the conclusion that they are not the men to be entrusted with the work of effecting the reformation that is so much needed. For three years John F. Hartranft has been Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, and we challenge his friends to point to a single act during his administration that has looked even remotely to a reformation of the Treasury abuses. Not until a Democratic Auditor-General was inducted into office was there a single step taken in the direction of reform and the breaking up of the Treasury Ring, and then Governor Hartranft and the Radical Senate publicly washed their hands of the whole proceeding and declared their hostility to investigation and reform.

Their action, while it did not wholly prevent investigation, has greatly obstructed it, and the doors of the Treasury vaults stand between the Treasurer's books and the House Committee, and keeps the truth from a public that is entitled to know it all. To elect Hartranft and Rawle will be for the people of Pennsylvania to say that this and all other forms of investigation into the Treasury shall cease, and that these abuses shall not only go on unchallenged and unchecked, but that they shall go on with the public endorsement.

We appeal to the people of Pennsylvania that this is a very serious matter, a matter that most solemnly involves public honesty. But the other day it was discovered that vouchers for $22,000 had been stolen from the public records, concerning the expenditure of money made by the Treasury Ring. They could have been stolen for no other purpose than to cover up and conceal a crime. The very act is a confession that a crime has been committed and that a large portion of this money was absolutely stolen from the taxpayer. There is, and can be, no other motive for the act. To elect the Ring ticket, will be for the people to say that there shall be no further enquiry into the nature and extent of this crime, or others that may be discovered, but that the same Ring that have perpetrated them shall be permitted to go on and escape scrutiny and responsibility.

We desire to know whether there is an honest Republican in the State of Pennsylvania who will lend himself by his vote to a prolongation of this vicious system? We want to know whether there is an honest Republican in the State who thinks that he can afford to endorse this Ring and its practices? If he cannot, and we know he cannot, he has but one chance to testify his hatred for dishonesty and his love for honesty by voting against the candidates of the Ring. There can be no separation of the two on personal or other grounds. They go together. The Ring controlled the Convention at Lancaster and set up the men of their own choice for office.

The people of this State have not forgotton the Evans' steal, and how nearly a half a million of dollars of the people's money was parcelled out to the members of the Ring that engineered the steal. Every man who shared the plunder in this transaction, helped to secure the nomination of the Ring ticket, and are laboring night and day for its election. Is there an honest Republican in the State of Pennsylvania who can join hands with the sharers of this plunder, endorse it, and close and lock the gates of investigation? Let him answer when he goes to the polls to vote.

The people know too well, from the investigation already had, how the Sinking Funds of the State have been loaned to individuals and corporations, when they should have been applied to the extinguishment of the public debt, and the wiping out of the interest thereon. Every individual and every corporation that was thus favored, helped to secure the nomination of the Ring ticket and are contributing to its election. Are not these facts sufficiently suspicious to arouse all honest Republicans? Can they be led to endorse a proceeding, which while it is undisputed, is dangerous to every public interest and will lead eventually to the worst results unless it is checked by the popular demand for reform?

These are very serious matters, and we say to honest men of both parties that they cannot attach too much importance to them. It is for them to say whether the Treasury Ring is to have unchallenged sway, or whether it is to be broken up, and a full investigation be had and open honesty installed in office in the place of hidden intrigue and Ring ledgerdemain.

FALSE ISSUE—THE TRUE ISSUES.

A great effort has been made thus far in the present campaign to bring down the status of the Democratic party to the same low level of that of the present Administration party, in the public estimation. Papers styling themselves independent, have been largely instrumental in the work in this direction, with more or less success, each in its own circle, and the Republican papers have also endeavored to hide the real issue before the people with secondary matters; and columns of dissertations upon currency, and in regard to points which obviously do not properly belong to political platforms of real principles.

A party which ceases to defend its past measures, knowing them to have received the stamp of condemnation from the people, must be in a desperate strait when forced to resort to false issues in order to further deceive the voters who had once confided in its leaders, and who know they have been deceived. Such is the condition of the Republican party at this time, with Grant as its nominal head.

Grant, was sustained by the leaders of the party just as long as they could continue to deceive the popular mind, and yet hold the rank and file of Republicans to their party allegiance. When, by the exposures made, which could no longer be successfully controverted, they saw that the Republican public mind had received light and truthful statements in regard to the South; these same leaders soon fell away from their little political god, and began to look out, each for himself. Cunningly, they said, "let us no longer try to defend the action of the party in its treatment of the South; let us drop it, and drop Grant too; and get up new issues, which will relate to the future. Thus we may confuse the impressions of voters, and retain a portion of our former strength and hold on to our power." Such was the reasoning which resulted in the cause since pursued. Doubtless it will retain some votes which otherwise might have been lost but hardly enough probably to weigh materially against the just indignation which their precious ill conduct for a long course of years has aroused.

Why did not the Radical Republican party, when they had full control and unlimited power to do as they pleased, and when it is notorious that in the face of Constitution restricted, they did do as they pleased, leave undone that which good governors and honest men would long since have secured for our country, namely, an honorable and happy peace with the South, and a staple currency at par? We ask, and in answer; Because it did not suit the selfish, mercenary views of Grant, Babcock, Shepherd and company, and men of that particular calibre, to have either. They could make more money with things the other way; with things just as they have been kept; with the South retained in a constant newspaper turmoil, and the people of the South held uncertain what to do, or what not to do. And, but for the daylight which has gradually been let in upon the dark dealings of the Administration, toward our Southern brethren, they would at this very hour be still under the heel of the vile despotism, inaugurated by a tyrannical President, who was only too readily seconded by Sheriden and his bayonets. Not voluntarily, but under the compulsion of an aroused public sentiment in the North. Grant, Williams & Co., backed out of their disgusting programme; and have not events since shown, that they were a pack of falsifiers, nothing higher than base, small demagogues; using the power of the United States Government to advance their own private interests? They have; and the real issue before the American people is, shall these men who have thus proved false to their country, be longer sustained? The Democratic party says, no.

"DEMOCRATIC TYRANNY."

The Gazette of yesterday indulges in an article upon "Democratic tyranny," and insists that it is dangerous to the liberties of the people of Pennsylvania. The Gazette's mistake consists in setting down the State and municipal Rings as the "people." The "liberty" of the Rings to plunder the taxpayers is in danger from Democratic success. We do not deny this fact, but on the contrary seek to make it as public as possible.

The Democratic House of Representatives have already placed serious restrictions upon the liberties of the Treasury Ring, and had it not been for this Ring and Hartranft at its head, and the Radical majority in the Senate, the liberty to plunder the Treasury at will would have been entirely destroyed. The election of a Democratic Auditor-General is another act of tyranny that is very oppressive to the Ring. The discovery of $22,000 of stolen vouchers is one of the things that troubles the sensitive soul of the Gazette. There is danger that the robbery concealed for the present by the larceny of these vouchers will be brought to light unless the Ring ticket is elected.

With the election of the Ring ticket, this and all other peculations are to be covered up. There is to be no investigation whatever into the management of the Treasury, and the abstraction of the public records covering the expenditure of the people's money is to be endorsed and continued. The fullest "liberty" is to be given to the Ring, and the people's taxes are to be still further increased for the purpose of still further enriching the Treasury Ring. Of course, the Gazette sees danger in the "Democratic tyranny" that will break up the spoilers combination and save the people from their rapacity.

Again it realizes that "Democratic tyranny" will swoop down upon the "deputy's option" of the Sheriff's office and prevent Ring officials from growing rich upon the misfortunes of the debtor class. A Democratic victory would break up this whole business and tyrannize our men who have enjoyed for years the monopoly of growing rich upon the misfortunes of others.

There is really no telling what "Democratic tryanny" would do with the Pittsburgh Ring. It would no doubt sift to the bottom the enormous increase of the city debt and taxes, and if it did not succeed in compelling the Ring to disgorge, it would at least put an end to future plunderings. And could the Gazette possibly stand this transition from Ring extravagance to honestly and reform? Would it have any assurance that it would still continue to draw its thousands from the city Treasury in defiance of the mandatory provisions of the Wallace act?

Even the Radical Councils of Allegheny have exhibited signs of "Democratic tyranny" and on Thursday night refused by a decisive majority to pay the Gazette's bill which had been run up in defiance of the protests of the Democratic minority and the Wallace act. It is not hard to understand why the Gazette lifts up its voice against "Democratic tyranny" when it dispossesses it and all the members of the Ring of so many rich placers, where they have battened and fattened for so many years at the expense of the unfortunate taxpayers.

What could be more tyrannical than to compel an account of the Sinking Fund, where it was deposited, how much interest was paid and who received it? What could be more tyrannical than to compel the Court House Ring to step down and out and forego their golden opportunities to get rich at other people's expense? What could be more tyrannical than to compel the City Hall Ring to account for the $10,000,000 increase of debt that has been piled up in the last five years, while the taxes have been nearly quadrupled in the same space of time? Finally, what could be more tyrannical than to enforce the provisions of the Wallace Act, and save thousands of dollars annually to the tax payers that now goes into the pockets of the Ring organs in defiance of the plain and mandatory requirements of the law?

But would the people object to this kind of "tyranny" that will save them from the rapacious hands of the system of Rings that have reduced money getting to a most disreputable science? On the contrary we think that they are in favor of it, and that they are going to have it applied.

A RING TO SMASH.

Here is a Ring for the people of Allegheny county to smash on the 2nd day of November:

Richard H. Fife, candidate for Sheriff, now in the Sheriff's office at the Court House.

Henry Warner, candidate for Controller, now in the Controller's office at the Court House.

James G. Murray, candidate for Treasurer, now in the Commissioner's office at the Court House.

Ralph J. Richardson, candidate for Recorder, now in the Recorder's office at the Court House.

Joseph H. Gray, candidate for Register, now in the Register's office at the Court House.

W. H. McCleary, candidate for Clerk of the Courts, now in the Clerk's office at the Court House.

Augustus Beckert, candidate for Commissioner, now in the Commissioner's office at the Court House.

John M'Clelland, candidate for Commissioner, now in office at the Court House.

All these men used the machinery of their offices to secure nominations, and virtually propose to re-elect themselves as their own successors.

Do the people propose to endorse the insolent claims of this Court House Ring, and declare that the notorious "deputy's option" is right in principle and should be continued in practice?

We do not think so. We believe that the people want honest government, and that it can only be secured by a change.

If officials are to be allowed to re-elect themselves as proposed by the Court House Ring, then the right of suffrage becomes a farce.

There is but one hope of reform and honest government, and that is to break up all the Ring State, Court House and Municipal.

TOO MUCH credit cannot be given to Hon. John G. Thompson, the able Chairman of the Ohio Democratic State Committee, for the noble fight made by him against Radicalism and Grantism, backed by Wall street; as well as the thorough organization of the party which developed and brought out the strength of the party—fully 50,000 more Democratic votes than was ever polled before.

THE Union League Club of Philadelphia, by a vote of 641 to 451, sustained the report of the sub-Committee which declared that Gen. Bingham and the whole Ring ticket was unworthy the support of honest men. This will be sad news to Hartranft, Rawle and the Treasury Ring bummers. When such an overwhelming majority of leading Republicans declare against the nominees of a rotten Ring, it means something. It means that that Ring is going to be smashed in all parts of the State.

THE COURT HOUSE RING.

The fact that every candidate on the Ring ticket is from the Court House, has provoked almost universal comment all over the county, and enquiries have been made as to how long these Ringsters have been in office at the Court House. For the information of an intelligent and Ring-hating public, we give the location of the candidates and the length of time they have been feeding at the public crib. Cut this out and show to your neighbors.

Richard H. Fife, candidate for Sheriff, now in the Sheriff's office at the Court House, twenty-three years in the Sheriff's office.

Henry Warner, candidate for Controller, now in the Controller's office at the Court House, six years in the office he now holds.

James G. Murray, candidate for Treasurer, now in the Commissioner's office at the Court House, three years in the office.

Ralph J. Richardson, candidate for Recorder, now in the Recorder's office at the Court House, three years in the Recorder's office.

Joseph H. Gray, candidate for Register, now in the Register's office at the Court House, nine years in the Register's office.

W. H. McCleary, candidate for Clerk of the Courts, now in the Clerk's office at the Court House, six years in the Clerk's office.

Augustus Beckert, candidate for Commissioner, now in the Commissioner's office at the Court House, three years in office.

John M'Clelland, candidate for Commissioner, now in office at the Court House, three years in office.

Here eight men who have been in office an aggregate of fifty-six years, an average of seven years each. With the powerful machinery at their command, it was an easy matter for them to secure nominations in spite of the honest masses of the Republican voters in the county, and it now remains to be seen whether a lot of Ringsters and wire-pullers in the Court House are to be permitted to elect themselves at will. This is a question of very decided importance to the people of this county.

That a reform is necessary in the management of affairs no man questions, and certainly no man believes that this reform can be accomplished by re-electing these men to office. The notorious abuses of the Sheriff's office cannot be stopped by continuing the present *regime*. Any sensible man recognizes that fact. The unparalleled effrontery of this Court House Ring deserves, as it will receive, a stinging and effective rebuke.

JUDGE BLACK'S VIEWS.

A representative of the New York World recently interviewed Judge Black, at York, Pa., and called out his views on the Democratic candidates, and the effects of forced resumption. The World's correspondent says:

In answer to a question about Judge Pershing, he said that he knew him as well as one man could be known by another. His habits are thoughtful, industrious and steady; he is a clear and accurate thinker, who "looks through all human dealing with a learned spirit;" he is as well equipped as any man in the Commonwealth for the duties of Governor at a critical time, and if elected he will perform them faithfully, for he is perfectly honest, upright and conscientious. The assertions to the contrary are mere slanders. The Rings are alarmed, the criminals are driven to desperation, and they will lie with all their brutal strength.

Reporter—Doubtless you are also well acquainted with Piollet.

Judge Black—Very well. Up to the time of his nomination at Erie his bitterest enemies never charged him with any offense except that of *refusing a bribe*. The Ring leaders of the present day are besotted enough to renew this preposterous accusation, not seeing that it honors him and disgraces them.

With reference to the currency issue after giving his views at considerable length, the interview continues:

R—Are we to infer from this that you favor immediate resumption?

Judge B.—No; that does not follow from anything I have said. The main evil of expansion is that it must, in the course of of time, be followed by contraction, and contraction is oppressive in proportion as it is rapid. The Erie Convention is not to blame for its natural unwillingness to pluck down immediate and total ruin upon the heads of the people. The abolition Procrustes has stretched us out until all our joints are dislocated. Shall we not protest against the proposal to shorten us by amputation? The injury already done us must not be aggravated by a contraction for which we are unprepared. Our enemies have put the financial locomotive on the wrong track, tied us in the rear against our will and dragged us behind it over a very rough road, and we are badly bruised; must we now let them reverse the engine, go back upon us and crush out of us the little life we have?

R.—But would a forced resumption, however early, be followed by consequences so fearful?

Judge B.—I do not know the commercial situation of the country well enough to answer that question, but I am sure the best men in the Commonwealth sincerely believe that the present distress would be greatly increased.

THE next morning after the election the Ring organs claimed that Hayes was elected by at least 15,000 majority, and scouted THE POST'S prediction that it would fall inside of 5,000. A great many ardent Radicals staked their money on 8,000 or 10,000 majority for Hayes on the strength of the figures, and the more sagacious Democrats snapped them up and made their losses good, and in many cases got considerably ahead. The discomfitted Radicals are now cursing the Ring organs for leading them astray.

COL. PIOLLET.

We commend the following expression of Col. Piollet to the attention of Mr. Mackey, and the Republican candidate Mr. Rawle, who is said to have subscribed one hundred thousand dollars to the campaign. Will he pledge himself to devote the interest on deposits to the use of the State?

WYSOX, Oct. 11, 1875.

DEAR SIR. Your kind letter came duly to hand. . . . I desire you to state my position as the reform candidate of the Erie convention for State Treasurer.

I believe that all sums of money paid to the State Treasurer for interest upon deposits are as much the money of the State as is the principal, and should be accounted for by that officer. Please invite my opponents to come forward and state their views and understanding of the law in this regard. Will those gentleman agree with me that it is embezzlement to take a cent beyond the salary affixed by law to the office of state Treasury?

I desire a precedent that will compel all State Treasurers in future to show by monthly statement to who has the State money on deposit and how much (if any thing) is paid for its use, with its use, with a corresponding entry of credit on the books of the Treasury in favor of the people of Pennsylvania. I desire, even more than my election, that the condition of the State Treasury be openly stated at all times and subject to the scrutiny of any man, or set of men, desiring to verify the statement. In conclusion I again aver that interest paid for use of the state money is as sacredly the property of the people as is the principal.

Your Friend, etc.,
V. E. PIOLLET.

WAS HE LOYAL?

The fact that Victor E. Piollet was a Democrat during the war is enough in the eyes of the truly loyal to make him an enemy to his country. The Harrisburg Patriot gives the answer to this:

The simple refutation of this kind of slander is that Mr. Piollet took an unequivocal stand in favor of the war for the suppression of the rebellion in the very beginning of the conflict. At the first meeting held in Bradford county to raise volunteers for the war over which the Hon. Ulysses Mercur presided, Mr. Piollet made an energetic and effective appeal in behalf of the patriotic objects of the meeting. In the course of his speech he pledged himself to assist in providing for the families of volunteers during their absence; and be kept good his pledge by continuing the pay of his own employees while they were in the service. Subsequent at the time of an emergency he came to Harrisburg with volunteers from Bradford county the traveling expenses of some of whom he paid, and tendered his service to Gov. Curtin. Throughout the whole war he was outspoken in his expressions of sympathy with the work of maintaining the Union. Yet ten years after its close this petty charge of "disloyalty" is trumped up for the purpose of deceiving voters in parts of the state where Mr. Piollet is not personally known.

ELECTION RETURNS.

At this early day we take occasion to ask our Democratic friends in the country to bring to this office, at as early an hour as possible on the evening of the election the certified returns from their voting precincts. Each one will be anxious to hear the result, and each one bringing in the returns from their own precincts will secure full and reliable returns for all. We hope our friends will bear this in mind and bring in the certified returns on Tuesday evening as early as possible.

DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENTS.

The attention of the reader is called to the able speech of Col. Victor E. Piollet, Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, delivered at Franklin, Venango county, on Saturday evening. He presents the question in a nutshell.

The able and comprehensive speech of Hon. H. B. Wright delivered at Reading on Saturday evening, will also command attention, as it is one of the ablest presentions of the issues we have yet seen.

MINOR NOTES.

FRANKLIN PIERCE was the only President who went out of office with a Cabinet as originally appointed.

MR. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, who has been dangerously ill, has been relieved of his sufferings, and is considered out of danger.

IT is alleged in the Chicago Tribune that Gen. Grant's Des Moines speech, was almost impromptu. So much the worse for him. If such are the spontaneous sentiments of his heart, his moral nature is perverted indeed.—N. Y. Sun.

A SIGNIFICANT feature of a large Democratic mass meeting at Sardis, Miss., the other day, was the presence of large numbers of negroes. They walked in the procession, and some of them made speeches from the same platform with white speakers.

SOMEWHERE about the 17th of this month a number of distinguished gentlemen, of national reputation, including Hon. George H. Pendleton, Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, Gen. Hawley, Gov. Hendricks, and, perhaps, Senator Thurman, will pass through Atlanta, on their way to the State Fair at Macon.

THE Governor of Tennessee has appointed a commission to treat with one in Kentucky for the purchase from the latter State of the tract known as Madrid Bend, and taxpayers are inquiring by what right the sale is proposed without giving property owners on the Bend any voice in the matter.

SAN FRANCISCO real estate holds its own, notwithstanding the late bank failure, and has rather advanced in price, Capitalists who hold money back with the expectation that prices would weaken have disappointed, and it is said that large numbers of people are withdrawing their money from savings banks and investing in lots.

THE experience of Governor Cole, of the Choctaw Nation, with Indian Commissioners and agents has, it would seem, given him a very poor opinion of the white race. He advocates the adoption of the negroes formerly held as slaves by the Choctaws, and their admission to equal rights with the tribe. As far as whites are concerned, however, he is opposed to admitting them into the Territory.

THE Springfield Republican, commenting on ex-Gov. Fenton's letter, gives him this send-off as a returned Republican:

Prodigal Fenton turns up, not very emaciated and only half-way repentant, on the Republican door-step. He isn't prepared to say he is sorry, and could get along very comfortably on husk diet a while longer; but he is willing to be forgiven. Fatted calf for one!

THE denunciation of Governor Ames of Mississippi by southern journals is becoming unpleasantly emphatic, as the following expressions from the Vicksburg Herald will indicate:

"There is no punishment too great for the man who has deliberately gone to work to ruin the people of Mississippi, his negro dupes included, and when Ames succeeds in getting 'Mississippi in a state of rebellion,' we hope some one will have a spare bullet for the grand conspirator."

THE Property-Holders' Union of New Orleans has adopted, resolutions calling for a constitutional Convention in Louisiana. They declare that "it is impossible for the citizens of Louisiana to enjoy any guarantee that the infamous oppressions of the past, even if removed, may not be re-imposed by hostile legislation as long as the present state Constitution exists to sanction the robbery of the taxpayer under forms of seeming laws."

AMES' outrageous proceedings in Mississippi threaten a double disaster, in that they may not only produce political chaos but result in the loss of a large portion of the staple crop of the State. The Vicksburg Herald says that if he had determined "to have the cotton of Mississippi lost in the fields he could have hit upon no more certain expedient than that of organizing the negro militia. We hear of large numbers of good cotton pickers who have abandoned their crops to engage in the noble profession of arms."

THE Postoffice Department at Washington is annoyed by the frequent questions that arise regarding the use of postal cards. Somehow it takes the people and the postmasters a long time to get themselves informed. Some adept in the use of the pen for minute writing strained himself and got about 15,000 words on one side of a postal card. The country postmaster where it was mailed thought this altogether too much writing to be carried around the country for one cent, and sent it to the Dead-letter office. It was returned with the decision that it makes no difference how much a man writes if he only gets it all on one side of the card.

A UTAH correspondent of the Sacramento (Cal.) Record exposes some of the imperfections of Mormon voting which are ludicrous as well as reprehensible. The father of a Mormon family appears to be an important member in the body politic, as the writer speaks of one who last year "voted the ballots of his three wives and six children. Mr. John D. Lee, of Mountain Meadow notoriety, is reported on one occasion to have "cast three hundred and fifty votes, standing at the polls more than an hour to do it. He voted for all his wives, his sixty-four children, his one hundred grandchildren and all his known and possible relations." Many of the Mormons have been excommunicated for voting the Gentile ticket. The correspondent adds: "Every ticket is numbered, and the voter's name bears the same number, which effectually reveals just how he votes. When the polls close, the ballots are not counted by the inspectors of elections, but are sent sealed to the Probate Judge, who, with the County Clerk, counts them at his leisure, and, in some weeks, announces the result."

A QUESTION ASKED AND ANSWERED.

[From the N. Y. Sun of Saturday.]

A correspondent asks us to explain why we say that Grant's Des Moines speech indicates a perverted moral nature. Because it not only contemplates and foretells with coolness, and without any sentiment of horror, a bloody war between American citizens, growing out of differences in religion, but it is calculated to foment and encourage, with all the authority of the Presidential office, such damnable animosities. It is not only intensely wicked, but hostile to the Constitution and to the traditional policy of the country. No man of an upright mind and a true American heart could entertain such ideas or deliver such a speech.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, announces mass meetings as follows:

Lewistown, Mifflin county, Saturday October 23d.
Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, Saturday October 23d.
Altoona, Blair county, Monday, October 25th.
Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Tuesday, October 26th.
Mercer, Mercer county, Thursday October 28th.
Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Thursday October 28th.
Franklin, Venango county, Friday October 29th.
Bethlehem, Northampton county, Saturday October 30th.
Lock Haven, Clinton county, Saturday October 30th.
Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Saturday October 30th.

The Speakers will be announced hereafter.

TEMPLE STILL GRASPS HIS COLORS.

HE BELIEVES IN PERSHING, PIOLLET AND PROSPERITY WINNING TRIUMHANTLY.

To the Editor of the Times:

The statement contained in your paper of this morning, which charges me with having said that Hartranft would be elected by thirty-five thousand majority, is untrue. I made no such assertion. I believe now, as I always have, that Pershing and Piollet will be triumphantly elected. By inserting the foregoing in your issue of to-morrow, you will confer a favor. Respectfully yours,

BENJAMIN L. TEMPLE,
Chairman Democratic City Executive Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1875.

A CONUNDRUM.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

Does the Gazette, as becomes a good organ, give a fair report of the Republican meetings in Allegheny county this year? If so, we commend the person who says in its editorial columns, that this fight is not being made on a hard-money basis, to cast his discriminating eye over the utterances of the speakers. He has already endorsed Morton. Will he now tell us what he thinks of the remarks of Mr. Koontz, of Somerset, to the same purpose?

SONG OF THE AUTUMN WIND.

Mournfully! Mournfully! Mournfully!
Sings the Autumn wind to-day;
Whirling the leaves from bush and tree,
Sobbing and moaning,
Sighing and croning,
Whist'ling at time like a child at play;
Whispering anon, as it passes by,
Tales forgotten among the years;
Ending its tale with a sigh;
Sinking its voice till it sounds, at times,
Like rippling waves of musical chimes.

Changingly! Fitfully! Solemnly!
Sings the Autumn wind to-day;
Bending the boughs on the shiv'ring trees;
Scattering the leaves like ocean's spray;
Lisping and cooing,
As if it were wooing
Summer back from the far away;
Then changes its song of peace,
With angry blast complains again,
And whirls its dead leaves o'er the plain;
Bending the bushes, all red
With the berries, which tell us so plain,
Of the Autumn, and the flowers now dead.

Mockingly! Mockingly! Mockingly!
Sings the Autumn wind to-day,
Laughing derisively as we sigh,
While the sweet flowers
We once called ours,
Withered and dead around us lie!
Mocking us still, as with tearful eye
We thank the Father that by-and-by
A Summer comes, which will last for aye,
With no dead leaves in the pilgrim's way!

—Frank R. Copp.

TREATING THE GIRLS.

[Burlington Hawkeye.]

People have noticed that one of the handsomest young men in Burlington has suddenly grown bald and dissipation is attributed as the cause. Ah, no; he went to a church sociable the other week, took three charming girls out to the refreshment table, let them eat all they wanted, and then found he had left his pocketbook at home, and a deaf man that he had never seen before at the cashier's desk. The young man, with his face aflame, bent down and said softly:

"I am ashamed to say I have no change with——"

"Hey?" shouted the cashier.

"I regret to say," the young man repeated on a little louder key, "that I have unfortunately come away without any change to——"

"Change two?" chirped the deaf man, "Oh, yes, I can change a five if you want it."

"No," the young man explained in a terrible penetrating whisper, for half a dozen people were crowding up behind him, impatient to pay their bills and get away, "I don't want any change, because,——"

"Oh, don't want any change?" the deaf man cried, gleefully. "Bleeged to ye, 'bleeged to ye. Tain't often we get such generous donations. Push over your bill."

"No, no," the young man explained. "I have no funds——"

"Oh, yes, plenty of fun," the deaf man replied, growing tired of the conversation and noticing the long line of people walking with money in their hands; "but I haven't got time to talk about it now. Please settle and move on."

"But," the young man gasped out "I have no money——"

"Go Monday?" queried the deaf cashier. "I don't care when you go. You must pay, and let these other people come."

"I have no money!" the mortified young man shouted, ready to sink into the earth, while the people all around him, and especialy the three girls he had treated, were giggling and chuckling audibly.

"Owe money?" the cashier said. "Of course you do; $2 75."

"I can't pay!" the youth screamed, and by turning his pocket inside out and yelling his poverty to the heavens he finally made the deaf man understand. And then he had to shriek his full name three times, while his ears fairly rang with the half-stifled laughter that was breaking all around him; and he had to scream out where he worked, and roar when he would pay, and he couldn't get the deaf man to understand him until some of the church members came up to see what the uproar was, and, recognizing their young friend, made it all right with the cashier. And the young man went out into the night and clubbed himself, and shred his looks away until he was bald as an egg.

RICH STAGE COSTUMES.

A New York letter says: The most beautiful and expensive dresses seen upon the stage this season have been worn by Rose Eytinge in "Led Astray," and are provided not by the artiste, but by the managers of the Union Square Theater. The more elaborate ones consist of silver gray silk, and royal purple hat to match—the costume trimmed with gold and mother-of-pearl ornaments; the hat with gray feathers and a brilliant clasp of gold and mother-of-pearl. A dinner dress of lemon-colored silk, with blue velvet train, trimmed with white lace and scarlet geraniums. A ball dress of black tulle, with black cuirasse trimmed with flame color and white lace, and ornamented with crimson and pale tea roses; a garland of these surrounds the skirt. The penitential costume is of black velvet, square cut, and trimmed with jet. These dresses are made of the richest materials, and could not have cost less than from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars. For an artist to supply them herself, unless she received Titiens' or Nillson's salary, would be impossible. Wallack's was the first theater in New York city to introduce the custom of supplying actresses, and even actors, of position with stage wardrobes. The management there have long ago discontinued it, but other theaters, notably the Union Square, have taken it up, and disburse in this way sums which, in Mrs. Hoey's time beautifully as she dressed (she always wore her own clothes), would have been deemed fabulous.

I remember a rich white brocade that was made for Mrs. Hoey by a fashionable house. A special room was assigned to it; sheets were pinned over the carpet during the process of making, and the information confidently vouchsafed that thirty dollars were to be paid for the work—a very large sum for the making of a dress in those days. Now an ordinary costume frequently costs fifty, and the making nearly always more than the fabric.

NEW WAY OF KILLING SNAKES.

A man in Georgia has observed that human spittle is as deadly to poisonous snakes as their bites are deadly to man. He says while picking up a bundle of straw and trash under his barn, while cleaning a field, a ground rattlesnake, four feet long, crawled out from it and fell to the ground at his feet. He at once placed his heel upon the head of the snake and spit in its mouth. Shortly afterward the snake showed symptoms of inactivity and sickness, and he picked it up by its tail and carried it to the house and showed it to his wife, telling her he had spit in its mouth and that it was poisoned. At the expiration of fifteen minutes the snake was dead. To further experiment, he came across a blowing adder (snake), which ejected from its mouth a yellowish liquid. He caught it and spit in its mouth, and it died. He caught another blowing adder, and it refused to open its mouth. He spit upon a stick and rubbed the spittle upon the adder's nose, and it died. Afterward he came across a black snake, regarded as not poisonous, and he caught it and spit in its mouth. Instead of the spittle killing the black snake, as it did the poisonous reptiles, it only made it stupidly sick, from which it recovered. This conclusively shows that poisonous snakes have as much to fear from the spittle of man as man has to fear from their bites.

HOW A YOUNG WOMAN SILENCED A SLANDERER.

[Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.]

Last week will be memorable in the life of a talkative Gold Hill miner who has the happiness to board at a restaurant, on Main street. In this restaurant, employed as a waitress, is a good looking young woman. For reasons not known to the outside world, the miner in question has allowed his tongue to wag somewhat freely upon the subject of this woman's character. She heard the gossip and learned its source, and on Wednesday evening of last week, just as the miner had relieved the agony of the restaurant man by finishing an interminable supper, he received an invitation from the handsome young woman to step into a back-room. It was given smilingly, and the scandalmonger went unsuspiciously to his fate. She closed the door, and in reply to the questioning look drew a six shooter from her pocket and requested him to get down on his knees. Being an obliging fellow he did so instantly, and there he cheerfully confessed that he was a liar, and that the fair damsel before him was in all respects considerably superior to most angels. She let him go then, and there isn't a more taciturn man in Gold Hill now than that miner.

TOO MUCH INSTINCT.

[London Graphic.]

The instinct of Newfoundland dogs to save a drowning person has been somewhat painfully tested by an unlucky Frenchman. He was walking in the country with a friend, who possessed a magnificent Newfoundland, and incautiously questioned the truth of the animal's sagacity. The dog's master, vexed at the slur cast on his favorite, gave his friend a push and knocked him into a shallow river. "Turk" immediately sprang in, and seizing one of the tails of the immersed man's coat, commenced to swim for land. Unfortunately another Newfoundland, trotting along the other side of the river, saw the affair, and also came to the rescue. Dog number two seized the other tail of the coat, and wished to swim back to his master. "Turk" held fast and struggled for his side, and the owner of the coat cried in vain for help. At last the coat gave way, and each Newfoundland swam proudly home with a piece of cloth in his mouth, so that "Turk's" master was obliged to plunge in himself to save his friend.

THE CALIFORNIA WINE CROP.

[Santa Rosa (Cal.) Democrat, Sep. 23.]

We have gathered from different sources statistics which afford sufficient date to base a calculation as to the probable product of this year's vintage. The production of the state this year will be at least 8,000,000 gallons, divided about as follows: Sonoma, 1,000,000; Los Angeles; 800,000; Solano, nearly 500,000; Napa 700,000; El Dorado, 600,000; Yolo, 500,000; Auburn, 400,000; Yuba, Sacramento, and Marysville, 1,200,000; Colusa, 300,000; Santa Clara, 500,000; Santa Barbara, Ventura, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo, Monterey, Tehama, Lake, and other counties not enumerated, say 1,500,000, making the total above given. Sonoma is the largest wine producing county in the State, having last year, for the first time, exceded the product of Los Angeles. In the next few years a large number of vines will come into bearing, increasing the present production almost one half. The vintage here promises well. It will begin in a few days, and is two weeks sooner that last year.

WILLIAM TELL'S SURROUNDINGS.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes: A few minutes' drive brought us to Altorf, the village which was the scene of Tell's exploits. An immense statue of the hero, presented to the town by the riflemen of Zurich, occupies the spot where the brave archer aimed at the apple upon the head of his son. Upon the base is an inscription from Schiller's "Tell." Some distance further where the lime tree grew against which the child was placed to receive the shot, is a fountain ornamented with the arms of the town and canton, and with frescoes representing the shooting, the leap from the boat and the death of Gessler, all of which Schiller has made more memorable than history. Half way up the mountain is a fine old Capuchin monastery, said to be the oldest in Switzerland. Back of it is the "Sacred Grove," so called because no trees are permitted to be felled, their sturdy trunks and net work of roots protecting the town from the devastating land slides. A short distance to the left our obliging driver pointed out in the village of Burglen the chapel built upon the spot where the house formerly stood in which Tell was born.

CARRIED OFF BY A KITE.

[Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

Kite-flying has been quite an epidemic of late at Southbridge. Not long since the boys in the "spec-shop" raised a monster, 14 feet long, which required several men to manage. A man of large proportions and heavy weight offered to bet "that he could hold him." The bet was quickly taken, and the too-confident individual tied the cord around his waist, and grasped it with his hands, but no sooner had he said "Let go" than he went over walls and gardens, and was glad enough, after yelling like mad, to be rescued from his perilous position.

THE FISHERMAN'S FUNERAL.

Up on the breezy headland the fisherman's grave they made,
Where, over the daisies and clover-bells, the birchen branches swayed;
Above us the lark was singing in the cloudless skies of June;
And under the cliffs the billows were chatting their ceaseless tune;
For the creamy line was curving along the hollow shore,
Where the dear old tides were flowing that he would ride no more.

The dirge of the wave, the note of the bird, and the priest's low tone were blent
In the breeze that blew from the moorland, all laden with country scent.
But never a thought of the new-mown hay tossing on sunny plains,
Or of lilies deep in the wild wood, or roses gemming the lanes,
Work in the hearts of the stern bronzed men who gathered around the grave,
Where lay the mate who had fought with them the battle of wind and wave.

How boldly he steered the coble across the foaming bar,
When the sky was black to the eastward and the breakers white on the Scar!
How his keen eye caught the squall ahead, how his strong hand furled the sail,
As we drove o'er the angry waters before the raging gale!
How cheery he kept all the long dark night; and never a parson spoke
Good words, like those he said to us, when at last the morning broke!

So thought the dead man's comrades, as silent and sad they stood,
While the prayer was prayed, the blessing said, and the dull earth struck the wood;
And the widow's sob, and the orphan's wail, jarred through the joyous air;
How could the light wind o'er the sea blow on so fresh and fair?
How could the gay waves laugh, and leap, landward o'er sand and stone,
While he, who knew and loved them all, lay lapped in clay alone?

But for long, when to the beetling heights the snow-tipped billows roll;
When the cod, and skate, and dogfish dart around the herring shoal;
When gear is sorted, and sails are set and merry breezes blow,
And away to the deep sea harvest the stalwart reapers go,
A kindly sigh, and a hearty word, they will give to him who lies
Where the clover springs, and the heather blooms beneath the northern skies,

—All the Year Round.

A SINGULAR WILL CASE.

[Baltimore Gazette, October 7.]

In the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, Md., a will case is now pending possessing some interesting features. The facts of the case as presented in the papers filed in the court are as follows: About three weeks since William Schoolfield, an aged citizen of Worcester county, residing near Snow Hill, died, leaving an estate valued at $75,000, of which $55,000 is in personal property, bonds, &c. He left only one descendant, a son, Ulysses Schoolfield, who until two years ago had been at variance with his father, but since lived on good terms with him. During the estrangement, Mr. Schoolfield six years ago made a will in which it is said he left legacies of $5,000 each to three friends and relatives, and also constituted them as trustees of his son for the residue of the estate. The son after leaving home had gone to Colorado, but subsequently returned at the instance of his father, who established him in business. After the reconciliation the father told a friend that he had changed his mind about the will; that "those who expected all would get nothing, and those who expected nothing would get all." About a week previous to his death, and while sick in bed at his son's house, he asked the latter to bring him his will, and after opening it remarked it was all right. He handed the will (contained in an envelop endorsed "the will of William Schoolfield") to a cousin named Elijah Schoolfield, and requested him to take charge of it. The cousin, Elijah, put the envelope in a side pocket and went into another room, where Ulysses had preceded him. Ulysses asked him to let him look at the will, the envelope not being sealed. Elijah drew the envelope from his pocket and handed it to Ulysses, who took therefrom two pieces of paper. The two men were standing face to face but a few feet apart. Ulysses scanned the papers, exclaiming "This is not the will," but immediately after read aloud, apparently, legacies to the various persons who were the reputed legatees, in the will of six years before. He then folded the papers together and handed them back to Elijah Schoolfield, who, remarking that it had better be sealed in the presence of Ulysses, closed the envelope and returned it to his pocket. After the death of Mr. Schoolfield, (the father) Elijah handed the envelope containing the will, with the seal unbroken, to one of the persons reported to be named in the first will as legatee. A meeting of the supposed legatees was called, and with great solemnity the seal was broken. Nothing was found in the envelope but two pieces of blank paper folded together. The disappointed legatee demanded with threats that Ulysses should pay the legacies reported to be in the will, but he dcelined though, threatened with criminal prosecution, alleging that he knew nothing of his father's will, and that the papers found in the envelope were the same seen by him when Elijah handed it to him.

As his father had not thought proper to disclose the contents to him, he did not think he had a right to do so to others. Ulysses regarded it as a grim joke which his father intended to play on the expectant legatees. He took possession of the real estate and applied for letters of administration on the personality. The supposed legatees petitioned the Orphans' Court of Worcester county to grant letters testamentary to them, alleging forcible possession by Ulysses of the will, and objected to the granting of letters to the son.

THE LONDON HUMAN HAIR MARKET.

[All the Year Around.]

For one prime natural product the emissaries of fashion must go to Mincing Lane. Judging from the quantities in which it is imported, this article must be in considerable demand. The "lot" with which we are more immediately concerned is lying in Cross Lane, and weighs 5,000 pounds—a tolerably large consignment of an article which is—well!—not necessary, perhaps, but apparently finds customers readily enough. It is human hair. The great bulk of it comes from China, is black as coal, and coarse as cocoa-nut fibre, but of magnificent length. Many a Chinese head has been shorn to produce these tons of material, to be sold only in lots of two cases (of about 400 pounds) each, and expected to realize about half a crown a pound in this wholesale transaction. Skilled experts are weighing and feeling the long tresses, but soon leave them to investigate the various shades and quantities of one bale of choice European, worth 10 or 11 times as much as the Chinese. Whence comes this? From Germany mainly—from Russia and from France sometimes. Here lies a heap of samples culled from this valuable bale, with the weights of each color carefully attached. With what variety and richness of hues glow these long, fine, silky, tresses; ranging from the deepest brown, through every shade of ruddy auburn and sunny chestnut, to the purest gold and fairest flaxen. What a monument of self-abnegation is here! what a picture of self-sacrifice! for when woman parts with her hair she performs an act far more trying than when she parts with her jewels. That maiden must be poor indeed who parts with her crowning charm for a few shillings. Legends to the contrary notwithstanding, how can she get more than a pitiful sum, when a choice bale, after passing through the hands of the shearer, the local merchant, and the importer, and paying cost of transport, will fetch no more than seven-and-twenty shillings per pound? The blonde madchen, whose superb tresses I hold in my hand, did not, I apprehend, get much for them. Perhaps a few florins; little enough, according to our estimate of money, but yet sufficient to keep the wolf from her mother's door for a little space. But this silken crown, which brought its original owner so little, must pass through many hands before it adorns the still handsome head of Lady Barepoles, who is not quite the woman she was when Barepoles became the captive of her bow and spear in her first season—but is yet a leader of fashion.

AN UNUSUAL NOTE FROM A CHURCH ORGAN.

A church way out in Austin, Nev., corrupted by the tendency of the times forsook their its primitive mode of worship and had an organ put up. The Sunday on which the instrument was first to be used saw a large congregation gathered, and a mild-haired young man with eye-glasses and a catarrh, who had been secured for the occasion, seated himself before the key-board. As is usual on such occasions, there was a hitch in the programme; the blower was behind time, having stopped on his way to adjust a personal difficulty, and when he did arrive he was too much battered and worn to furnish wind for the voluntary. So the minister read a little, and then the choir stood up. It was one of those compositions called a "set piece" where the soprano makes an assertion in solo, after which is joined by the contralto in repeating the sentiment, she followed by the tenor with his view of the case, and to whom the basso acts as a sort of an indorser. Well, the organ peeped gently on the little pipes, and the soprano sang "Eef I had a—wings, wings like ah dove," Then the contralto chimed in, and the ivory manipulator pulled out a stop and let on more steam, when a wild, shrill cry, like the wail of a lost soul, horrified the listening ears of the audience. Fear brooded over the choir, and they glanced with awe toward the organ, all except the tenor, who had a cast in his eye. With trembling voices the burden of the song was taken up, and the tenor took a deep breath wherewith to tackle a high note he was to begin on. The time came and the organist grasped a handful of stops and bore down on the pedals. The note came, and with a shriek at utter discord with the singer's voice. But the organist was interested, and did not heed the frightened looks of the congregation, so he turned on, a fresh supply of pipes, and the basso thundered out, "Eef I had wings." Just then the player kicked all the pedels into motion and jammed down the swell. Then came a rattle and a hoarse cry, the blower fled from his post, the choir abandoned their desire for wings and used their feet as a yellow gentleman cat, with tail erect and blazing eyes, leaped from the swell box and lit in the deacon's pew. Then the audience went out, and so did the cat through a window.

THE THRIFTLESSNESS OF PROFESSIONAL MEN.

The laborer who has saved money is better fitted, perhaps, than any one to employ to advantage the kind of labor in which he himself is versed. But the lawyer or the author who has saved money has no way open to him of turning, at the same time, both his knowledge and his money to account by the successful employment of the talents of other lawyers or other authors in undertakings like unto his own. Perhaps, indeed, something of this kind happens when a very popular author like Dickens turns editor and collects round him a staff of clever writers who admire his genius and are even disposed to copy his mannerisms. But the case is exceptional, and as a rule it so seldom turns out that the successful author happens to have the qualities of a successful editor and journalist, that exceptions of this kind may be put aside as irrelevant. No doubt one of the great reasons why professional men are, on the whole, so thriftless in proportion to their gains is this: that the occupation which absorbs their energies is not one the gains of which can be extended by the help of judicious saving and investment. A man cannot be successful in commerce, nor, indeed, very successful even as a skilled laborer, without a strong motive for saving in order to secure more success, either of the same sort, or at least of a closely analagous sort. But a professional man who is very successful rarely has a strictly professional motive for saving. The more his heart is absorbed in the work the less he thinks of providing for himself in directions which are in no way bound up with his work.—[London Spectator.

A WONDERFUL ICELANDIC BIRD.

A bird of great docility, intelligence and spirit has been found in Iceland, which flies at a meteor-like speed of 150 miles an hour, and is able to find its home over sea and land from any part of the habitable world. A pair of these birds, a few days ago brought dispatches from Paris to a lonely spot, congenial to their nature, in a wild and rocky part of Kent, within ten miles of London, in 1½ hours. Press carrier pigeons took to the city, the whole distance from Paris to London by actual parcel mode of conveyance being done within 1½ hours. If the experiments at present being made in training and educating them continue successful, it is hoped by next summer to establish a daily miniature ocean mail between America and Europe, the whole distance to be traversed between sunrise in one hemisphere and sunset in the other.

THE ONE ROSE.

No buds of spring has decked as yet
That garden's blest retreat;
But thou wert there, my rose of love,
And all the air was sweet!
Above the bare brown trees the sky
Was gray with wings of storm;
But once thy breath was on my cheek,
And all the world was warm!

O life! O love! O time that seemed
A pulse's doubling beat!
O clouds!—as shadowing flight of doves,
So softly gray and fleet!
Ah me! no days of June shall bring,
For all their deepening skies,
One half the summer that outshone
From depths of sea-dark eyes!

Some words whose meaning gracious-sweet
Their music did confuse—
Like stained oriel's lines half lost
Within its gorgeous hues.
Most generous grace! most royal rose
That oped that wintry hour,
Not all the summers of the world
Can mould one more such flower!

Oh! my enchanted isle, more dear
That Eden's blessed plains!
The wild seas swept across the spot—
For bower nor bloom remains!
Yet hold thy treasure, heart of mine,
For while these pulses beat
The memory of that rose shall make
All my soul's desert sweet!

—The Galaxy for November.

SMALL ECONOMIES.

A writer in Cassell's Family Magazine says: If any who read these lines are conscious that their pockets are made of such materials that whatever money is put into them will burn a hole until it gets out, I would advise them, whenever they take the air, to leave their money at home, or better still, to keep an exact account of every half penny they spend. It is astonishing how foolish small extravagances appear, when they have to be put down in black and white, after the temptation to indulge in them is over. And they must be put down in detail, and not conveniently classed together under the general heading of "sundries." The item "sundries" is never admitted into well-kept household accounts. No one who has not tried it would believe what a check it is upon personal expenditure to keep a thorough account of money spent, and not only a check, but a help; for prices may be compared, and thus lessons learned from experience.

Generally speaking, whenever large savings have been made, they have been effected in little sums. Very few persons of ordinary honesty deliberately set to work to make large purchases which they cannot afford, and yet numbers spend just as much in the long run in little things that they scarcely think worthy of notice. It is very difficult to realize fully the value of small sums. If the halfpennies and pennies that lie loose in the pockets were properly appreciated, there would not be so much pecuniary embarrassment in the world as there is. "Many a mickle makes a muckle," this is true of nothing more than of halfpennies and pennies.

These little savings, as a rule, must be made in personal expenditure more than in anything else. What is spent over the household is generally needed, but the small personal luxuries which cost so little are not. And when any saving is made in this way, the money should be put aside as saved, instead of being mixed with the spending fund, and additions made to it as frequently as possible: that will make you understand as soon as anything what small economies amount to.

When money is put aside to be saved, it should be put in some place where it cannot be directly got at. I cannot speak to highly of the Post-office Savings Bank for this purpose. The very fact that a little trouble and formula has to be gone through before it can be obtained, prevents it being spent many a time when it most certainly would be if it were close at hand.

I said just now that what was spent for the household was generally a necessary outlay; and yet there are two or three ways in which money can be saved here that I should like to mention.

The first is by buying in large quantities. Of course the danger is that when there is a stock of thing to "run at," as servants say, they will be more extravagantly used. All I can say on this point is that they must not be "run at." A proper quantity must be portioned out and the rest put away. Then it will be found that articles may be bought both cheaper and better in large quantities than in small ones.

Another way to save expense is to pay for everything as you get it. If you do this you will avoid overcharge, and will buy far less. If the money had to be put down at the moment, many an unnecessary purchase would be avoided. People who have limited incomes are those who can least afford to live on credit, and unfortunately they do it more than any others.

I heard of a workingman the other day who was very desirous to save, and yet in looking over his expenditure he could not detect any extravagance in any part of it. He came to the conclusion that the only way in which he could possibly economize was to walk to his work instead of riding, and to take his dinner with him from home instead of buying it in the city. He did this, and put away the money thus saved, and in a few years he found he had in his possession enough to buy the cottage in which he lived. He was besides much better in health for the regular exercise he had taken.

Speaking of dinners reminds me to say that it is no economy to live poorly. Nature requires a certain amount of nourishment, and will have it or be revenged, and the revenge will in all probability take the form of a long doctor's bill, or diminished working power. This sort of saving is "penny wise and pound foolish." The things to save out of are shams, false appearances, and self-indulgences, not necessaries. Where is the saving in working in a dim light, to save candles or gas, and injuring the sight? in wearing boots that take in water, and bringing on rheumatic fever? in living on poor food, and lowering the system? Far better wear a shabby hat a week or two longer than usual or dispense altogether with that piece of finery you were contemplating. The worst of it is, however, that people are generally much more willing to dispense with necessaries that make no show, rather than with useless extravagances that afford an opportunity for display which every one sees through.

Before I conclude, I must say one word of warning in reference to small economies. We continually read in the newspapers of people who die in misery and poverty, who have perhaps received help from the parish; and after their death money is found, which they have hidden in all sorts of odd nooks and corners. With these unfortunates saving has become a mania, and of all manias I think it is one of the most deplorable, for after all money in itself is worth absolutely nothing—it is only valuable for what it can procure. It will only bring comforts and necessaries for those we love whilst we are able to work, and insure independence for ourselves when we cannot do so, it is worth small economies, forethought, hard work, energy, care, and self-denial. But even gold is bought too dear when the desire for it is allowed to overpower every other feeling.

A HUNTER'S TALE.

[Rocky Mountain News.]

M. E. Irving, the mountaineer hunter, recently came into Colorado springs from the mountains, and reported the discovery of a pony in company with a herd of bison known to range among the hills about the northern base of Pike's Peak. The pony had often been seen by other hunters, leading the bison herd, and had long been known as the property of an old citizen now absent. Irving, believing that he could capture the pony, was appointed by Justice Lyon a Deputy Constable for that purpose, and he accordingly left Colorado Springs about ten days ago mounted on a mule, with lariat, rifle, and mountain outfit. On Tuesday he returned, bringing with him the pony.

His manner of capturing the animal was an achievement that stands alone among lariat throwing exploits The third day out in the mountains he discovered the pony in a small park of some fifteen acres, together with several bison and a large herd of elk, The pony, it appears, was feeding off a little distance from the herd. Irving by laying close to the back of his mule, and permitting it to feed slowly along, succeeded in getting between it and the other animal, when he rose up in his saddle and gave an unearthly scream, at the same time bearing down on the pony, which, with a snort and a bound, started off in an opposite direction from the now frightened herd. The bison and elk were soon out of sight.

The pony took toward the southern edge of the park, where it disappeared up a deep, narrow, rocky canyon. Irving, finding it impossible to urge his mule along the almost impassable gorge, dismounted, and, leaving the animal secured to a tree, continued the pursuit on foot. For nearly two miles he followed the devious course of the canyon, which in places was not more than three feet wide, its walls rising perpendicular to a heighth of several hundred feet. The canyon unexpectedly opened into a park of some two or three hundred acres, around which mountains rose with gradual slopes, covered with a dense growth of the pinion tree. Following the path of the pony among the pinions, along the base of the mountain, Irving was startled by a strange noise, the like of which he had never heard before, and which filled him with a nameless dread. He hastened on, however, and soon came upon the pony, securely in the power of a mountain lion, which had fastened its teeth in its side, pulling it down to the earth.

Irving's first movement was to secure the pony with his lariat, one end of which was fastened to his belt. No sooner had he accomplished this than he was discovered by the lion, which, loosening its hold on the pony, sank down by its side in a crouching attitude, with its gaze fixed upon the hunter, and ready to spring upon him with the crushing power peculiar to the animal. With the celerity and accuracy of the experienced hunter, Irving sent a ball from his Winchester through the brain of the lion, which, bounded through the air with a roar that might have been heard a mile, and quickly expired.

The pony, slightly injured, tugged lustily at the lariat in its efforts to regain its freedom. But Irving says that after reading the execution to him he seemed to give up and became quite docile. The hide and head of the lion were secured by the hunter, and were on exhibition at Colorado Springs yesterday. The length of the animal from nose to tip of tail is eleven feet four inches. The pony has been advertised at Constable's sale, and many bidders are awaiting the day of sale. It is a shaggy, vicious, wild ing animal.

FREAKS OF AN IBIS.

[Baltimore Gazette October 7.]

The South American ibis, which was placed in Patterson Park some months ago, has become reconciled to his new quarters, and the fears that were entertained that he would not become reconciled have been removed. On Tuesday the Superintendent, Mr. Frayser, observed the bird sitting on the marble base around the fountain, and on a nearer approach found that he was thrusting his long bill into the water, catching fish, of which the basin contains large numbers. A mischievous urchin pushed the ibis into the water, and after being gotten out it appeared to be quite sick from its bath, and subsequently, with an effort, threw from his stomach six fish, from two to four inches in length. The bird is a voracious eater, and swallows almost anything he can get in his mouth. Toads and small bugs and insects fall victims to his appetite. Mr. Frayser states that he has been in the habit of coming to the window of the basement where the family dine and picking things from the dinner table. On one occasion Mr. Frayser caught the bird in the act of carrying off a beefsteak. A corn-cob was broken in two and half of it thrown toward him, when the bird took the cob in its beak, and opening its capacious mouth swallowed it whole. The other piece, upon being thrown near him was also greedily devoured, and it is evident that his digestion is perfect.

PERFUMES.

[Cassell's Magazine.]

Few people are aware of the commercial importance of perfumes, and of the extent to which their manufacture is now carried on. The flower harvest of the district of Var, in the Southeast of France, includes no less than 1,475,000 pounds of orange blossoms, 530,000 pounds of roses, 100,000 pounds of jasmine, 75,000 pounds of violets, 45,000 pounds of acacia, 30,000 pounds of geranium, 24,000 pounds of tuberoses, and 5,000 pounds of jonquil. A well-known perfume manufacturer at Cannes uses annually 140,000 pounds of rose leaves alone, and other perfume-laden flowers in proportion. It is remarkable that the perfumes obtained from the flowers named above are the types of nearly all flower odors. Thus if we blend jasmine and orange flowers, the result is a scent like sweet pea; and when jasmine and tuberose are mixed, the perfume is like that of the hyacinth. Violet and tuberose resembles lily of the valley. By blending primary odors we also obtain all the various boquets and nosegays, such as "frangipanni," "white rose," and "sweet daphne."

VARIETIES.

MADAME MACMAHON collected 24. 384,405 francs for the sufferers by the Gironde inundation.

LOVERS of oysters will be delighted to learn that an ancient oysterman predicts the best season since 1860.

A JEWELER of Griffin, Ga., advertises: Ministers of the Gospel of every denomination: I will be pleased to do all work in my line for you without fee or reward.

THE great water wheel at Saxey, Isle of Man, said to be the largest in the world, is seventy-two feet six inches in diameter, six feet in breadth and weighs ten tons.

THE latest and most approved method of dispersing a mob is to pass around a contribution box. It is said that this plan is far more efficacious than the use of military.

THE English Palestine exploring expedition were mobbed and stoned in July at Safed, one of the Jewish "holy cities." Every member of the party, save one, was wounded and laid up.

A DOCTOR of France has invented a machine by means of which an over-anxious mother may assure herself from day to day, or even from hour to hour, that the baby is doing satisfactorily as regards its increase of weight.

THE President of Harvard College, denies the reports of a revival of hazing at that Institution, and asserts that nothing approaching this form of idiocy has been tolerated there during the present term.

A YOUNG man at Caimi, White co., Ill., will come into the possession next fall of a fortune of $1,000,000, left by an eccentric English physician to the first born son of the fourth generation of his family.

THEY have rings, too, in China. At the time of the recent difficulty with Japan, a number of forts were erected for the new eighteen-ton cannon. Already the works have crumbled to the ground, and military officers refuse to test the cannon.

THERE is now building for the celebrated Krupp steel works at Essen, in Prussia, an immense steam hammer, capable of beating up a mass of steel weighing 100 tons. It is to cost $1,000,000, and will be the largest in the world.

GOVERNOR PACHECO, of California, has had a beautiful and costly medal made, and will offer it as a prize to the best individual marksman in the teams contending during the next meeting of the California State Rifle Association.

SOME enthusiastic turfman has started a subscription for a monument to the famous trotting mare American Girl, who fell dead "in harness" on the Elmira race course, recently. Contributions, amounting in some cases to $50, are pouring in.

"COME, my little fellow," said a Washington gentleman to a youngster of 5 years, while sitting in a parlor where a large company were assembled, "do you know me?" Yeth, thir!" "Who am I? Let me hear?" "You ith the man who kithed mamma when papa was in New York." Correct.

MR. SANDERSON, a member of the British Parliament, has come out as a champion of the poor inventor. He believes that the man, with no money is placed in a very unfavorable position as the law now stands, and promises to petition Parliament for a law by which inventors can secure patent rights without the interference of capitalists.

A FRENCH machinist has discovered that, by keeping his turning tools constantly wetted with petroleum, he was able to cut metals and alloys with them, although when the tools were used without the oil, their edges were soon turned and dulled. The hardest steel can be turned easily if the tools be thus wet with a mixture of two parts of petroleum with one part of turpentine.

THE kind of whiskey they have in 'Frisco: "After that the cloth was took off, and the liquors war bro't in. And wot liquors they wuz, too! The whiskey was none of this yer kind that makes a man feel like sayin,' 'I kin lick any son of a gun in the house,' and makes him smash things generally. No, sir. It was the kind that jist makes a man lift his glass up gintly, and say, 'Joe, old pard, i'm lookin' at yer.'"

JACKSONVILLE (Fla.) Union: A well-known gentleman of Black Creek has just been robbed of seventeen thousand dollars in gold. It appears that during the war he had buried a large quantity of the precious metal, and had been in the habit since of taking out of his oven such "eagles" as were necessary for his wants. Of late his movements have been watched by some godless wretch, his hiding place discovered, and the shining material abstracted.

THE corner-stone of the new Masonic temple in Reading was recently laid with interesting ceremonies. The building has been in contemplation for a long time. Its dimensions will be 80 feet front by 100 feet deep, and four stories in height. The walls will be of native white sandstone, and trimmings of brown sandstone. A procession of about five hundred members of the Order marched to the Temple. Several speeches were made, one of which was delivered by the Hon. Richard Vaux, P. G. M., of Philadelphia. Everything passed off pleasantly, and nothing occurred to disturb the ceremonies.

THE Austrian War Department has laid before the delegations a memorandum explaining the reasons of the adoption of the Uchatins gun in preference to the guns submitted by the firm of Krupp. These are, first, that the Uchatins gun can be constructed in the Austrian Empire, while the Krupp guns would have to be ordered abroad, thus placing Austria at the mercy of foreign manufacturers in case of a war; second, that while the Uchatins guns are equally as good in all respects as those made by Krupp, they are only a third of the cost, and morever, the former, unlike the latter, can be recast at a trifling expense; and, thirdly, that they are less susceptible to atmospherical influences, and can be more easily kept clean than Krupp guns.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1875

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE—FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. CYRUS L. PERSHING, of Schuylkill County.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. VICTOR E. PIOLLET, of Bradford County.

COUNTY.

For Sheriff—ROBERT H. PATTERSON.
Clerk of Courts—JAMES P. O'NEILL.
County Commissioners—{JAMES IRVIN, JOHN O'REILLY.
Controller—WILLIAM H. MECHLING.
Recorder—WILLIAM E. GILES.
Treasurer—JAMES ENGLISH.
Register—JOHN ROUTH.
Director of the Poor—HENRY R. HUNTER.

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From and after this date all persons subscribing by the year for THE WEEKLY POST, either single or in clubs, will receive a beautiful engraving; exquisitely designed, perfectly finished and printed on heavy engraving card board. These engravings may be readily framed in any style desired, and will make splendid parlor ornaments. Our patrons could not purchase these engravings at retail for much, if any less than the subscription price of THE WEEKLY POST, and one of which we shall present to every yearly subscriber. The picture will be at once forwarded upon receipt of the subscription. Our manner of enclosing it guarantees its delivery at its destination in as perfect condition as when it leaves this office.

THE WEEKLY POST is without doubt the largest, cheapest and best weekly in this State. Compare it with any other—"we are not afraid," and besides to demonstrate how highly it is valued, it is only necessary to note the fact that it enjoys a larger circulation than any Republican weekly journal in Pennsylvania. To single subscribers $2,00 and in clubs of five or more $1,50 per year. Address the publishers, Jas. P. Barr & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOT a Ring organ in Pittsburgh dare open its mouth in behalf of the people who are ground into the dust with debt and taxation both of which are daily increasing. The Ring has ordered them to silence and like all who wear the Ring collar they must obey, or lose their share of the spoils.

MR. RAWLE will not come out and say to the people, as Col Piollet has done, that he will not receive the rotton rag assets of broken banks and bankrupts as money. It is a part of his contract to receive them, and he dare not go back on the Treasury Ring who are the other parties to the contract.

THE Dispatch always comes in at the tail end of the hunt in full cry for the whole Republican ticket, state and local. It effervesces occasionally in mild terms against some Radical but never a word for a Democrat. This satisfies its claim to independence, but always ends in supporting the worst, as well as the best of the Ring ticket.

WITH all the whitewash that was applied by the Red Cloud Investigation Commission, the corruption of the Indian Ring could not be hidden. Poor Saville, who is no worse than the rest of them, is made a scapegoat to carry away the sins of Delano, Smith, Orville Grant & Co. The next House will dispense with the whitewash brush and give the country the real facts in the case.

TONS of supplements of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin are printed at the expense of the Philadelphia and State Treasury Ring filled with slanders upon Pershing and Piollet, and scattered throughout the State. Some of the lines of street cars of this city, have reams of Russell Errett's address hanging inside the cars for the benefit of passengers. The Oakland line appears to be a principal colporteur in this business, for which we hope the proprietors are paid liberally.

PIOLLET could not be bought in 1846 and cannot to-day, or else there would not be such dread exhibited by the sharks of the Treasury department. They know well he would go down to the bottom of that corrupt concern and make such a development as would startle the most confiding Republican in the Commonwealth. He would pay the millions which accrue, but Rawle will not, he is pledged to shield Mackey and the infamous Ring. The taxpayers are tired and disgusted and mean to have a change.

THE REASON WHY.

There has been a great deal of curious enquiry why the Ring organs with Mackey and Errett's Commercial at their lead are so foul in their abuse of Col. Piollet, and are raising the very lower regions to defeat him. Col. Piollet answered this inquiry in his masterly speech at Franklin, Venango county, when he said:

R. W. Mackey cannot turn over to me, if State Treasurer, a check or certificate of deposit in the Venango National Bank for the sum of $7,000, nor his deposits in the Commercial Bank of Erie for some $4,000, nor will I receive from two broken bankers in my country his claim for $16,000, money given them on deposit, belonging to the State. If Mr. Kemble's judgement against a banker in Crawford county for $125,000, given to secure the payment of State money, is in the State Treasury as cash, I will not take it nor will I receive the obligation of Hart, Caughey & Co., for $10,000.

Here is the whole thing in a nutshell, and we want the people to fully understand it. It means that the election of Col. Piollet will secure $162,000 to the State in the above claims. It means that the present State Treasurer will not be allowed to shove the worthless obligations of broken banks and bankrupts upon the people as money, but shall fork over in good cash every dollar that has been squeezed out of the people in high taxes. Mr. Rawle is ready, with the Treasury Ring, to receive this worthless trash as money. Hence, it is not hard to understand why the Treasury Ring are ready to deplete the State Treasury itself to keep Col. Piollet out.

This $162,000 is supposed to be but a small portion of the rotten rag assets of the Treasury, and Col. Piollet goes before the people and notifies the Ring that not one dollar of it will be received by him as money, but that actual money shall be put in the Treasury in its stead. Col. Piollet's position on this alone ought to make him 100,000 votes—nay it ought to secure him the vote of every honest man in the State. It dispenses with all circumlocution and will make the Treasury Ring disgorge at once. Elect Col. Piollet and when Mr. Mackey comes to turn over the Treasury to his keeping, genuine money must be forthcoming. Elect Rawle, and no doubt the Treasury Ring will compel him to accept them as money, and give the Ring a clear receipt. Just how much money depends on this, in addition to the $160,000 above specified will not be known until the Treasury Ring is broken up, but it may possibly aggregate a much greater sum in one form and another. The voters of the State cannot afford to make any mistake in this matter. It is for them to determine whether the Treasury shall be filled with rotton rag assets or good money.

Pershing and Piollet are on the side of the people and under them no rotten assets will be permitted to go into the Treasury as money. Hartranft and Rawle are on the side of the Treasury Ring and it is, no doubt, a part of the contract precedent to their candidacy that the checks and obligations of broken banks and bankrupts shall be taken in lieu of the money to which the people are entitled. It is for the people to decide whether open honesty or intriguing dishonesty shall prevail.

GRACEFULLY DECLINES.

On the 18th inst. the Dispatch suddenly fell into line and raised the Ring war cry in behalf of the whole Ring ticket. In an appeal to the manufacturers to vote for enforced bankruptcy and forced resumption it winds up as follows:

Let the manufacturers of Pittsburgh then see to their own most immediate interests bound up in this fight. And when we say their interests we include those of the entire community. Will they take this into account, and turn their whole efforts now to placing the Republican party, regenerated and rejuvenated, in such a position that it may have ample power to serve them and the country-at-large? If so, go to work, and go at it with a will. Throw yourselves into the canvass immediately; every blow struck is a blow for your future safety.

Immediately upon reading this a prominent manufacturer wrote out his views, briefly, pointedly, and in the choicest English, and sent them to the Dispatch for publication. Instead of publishing them the Dispatch declined to do so, giving as a reason that possibly the writer was a "Democrat in disguise," and then goes on in a column in which it insists that the manufacturers must cut their own throats by voting for forced resumption, and very clearly setting forth that every vote for Hartranft and Rawle is a vote for forced resumption.

In another column we publish the communication rejected by the "independent" Dispatch, which stands in such fear of "Democrats in disguise," that it refuses to publish the opinions of manufacturers to whom it appeals for support. We commend the article to the candid consideration of business men and manufacturers, whom the Dispatch and the leaders of the Ring would see crushed under the jaugernaut of forced resumption. Our contemporary also indulges in the following remark:

Give us more inflation, another unsettling of values, and then free trade, to all of which the Democratic mountebanks have pledged themselves, and after that listen for the music of the Sheriff's hammer among our mills.

No one proposes inflation. The Democracy oppose contraction and demand the repeal of the Resumption Act. But will the Dispatch tell us what now makes the Sheriff's hammer so busy? What gives us nine columns of Sheriff's sales in the Ring organs instead of two as heretofore? Ever since Radical contraction set in the Sheriff's hammer has been busy and the list of Sheriff's sales has been swelling and growing in length until it has become an anaconda that is absolutely crushing the life out of the city. Even the Gazette will tell the Despatch that the threat of resumption has done this. If this policy is endorsed, universal bankruptcy will ensue between this and the day fixed for forced resumption.

Public officials and Ring organs alone profit by the present distresses of the people. For that reason the Dispatch puts on the harness and works for the election of the Ring, ticket. It can confidentally count on two pages of Sheriff's advertisements if the Treasury Ring, the local Ring and forced resumption are endorsed. It will profit along with the Ring while the unfortunate people suffer the throes of bankruptcy.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

We are under obligations to R. M. Gibson, Esq., of this city for the following private letter from Gen. George W. Morgan of Ohio. We commend its perusal to the public. In a few words it explains the situation in Ohio, and gives the moving causes that led to the results at the late election there. Gen. Morgan writes as follows:

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO.
Oct. 14, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR: The vote received by Allen was more than 20,000 greater than was ever received by any successful candidate for Governor in this State.

Had our election taken place on the same day with the elections in Pennsylvania and New York, we would have carried Ohio by full 20,000 majority. As it was, we had to fight the combined moneyed oligarchs of the world, and yet the majority against us is merely nominal. Every vote we gained was on the financial issues, and our losses were the result of a stupid and causeless alarm on the church question, and the corrupt use of money.

Our friends are full of heart and full of courage. They regard the late election as a mere scratch on the skirmish line, and every Democrat is confident that we will sweep Ohio next year.

So far as mere party interests are concerned, we are in a better position than if we had carried Ohio. Had we received a few more votes in each county, Allen would have been re-elected, and many persons would have held us responsible for the starvation, squalid misery and bankruptcy, which will bring additional blight to our country during the coming winter, and for which the Republican party will be held justly responsible.

For the sake of the business interests of the country, and for the sake of humanity, I regret that we did not receive the insignificant fraction of vote which has placed the moneyed oligarchs in power in this State.

The result, after such a contest, has inspired us with new hope and additional courage, and we are more than ever determined that our country shall be governed in the interests of the people, and not for the sole benefit of a heartless body of Shylocks. Yours respectfully,

G. W. MORGAN.

ROBERT M. GIBSON, ESQ.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Will the Gazette and Commercial have the decency before they waste themselves on the school question to publish Art. X. sec. 1, 2 of the Constitution which says:

"The General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, wherein all the children of this Commonwealth above the age of six years may be educated, and shall appropriate at least one million dollars each year for that purpose.

Section 2. No money raised for the support of the public schools of the Commonwealth shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school.

As the Constitution is placed beyond the reach of the Governor and the Legislature, and as all the Catholics of the State voted for the New Constitution containing this shield of the system we think it ought to be satisfactory. Yet the Hartranfts and Mackeys did their best to defeat it and yet defy it, expect the people to believe they are its protectors and defenders—What bosh.

WILL MAYOR RAWLE ANSWER?

The Erie Observer of the 14th says:

The regular term of the U. S. District Court for the trial of criminal charges commences in Pittsburgh on Monday next. Among the cases set down for a hearing, were those against S. Todd Perley, of this city, but we are informed that they have been postponed by the influence of Mayor Rawle.

The suits referred to are five indictments for keeping soldier's and their widows out of back pay and pensions. There has been an effort for two years to have the cases brought to trial, without success. This will be readily understood, when it is known that Henry Rawle, the Ring candidate is Perley's bail, and further, that this man Perley and his friends claim that in the event of Rawle's election, he is to have the position of chief clerk. Would not in this case be "like servant like master?"

AFFIDAVITS.

The following affidavits of the banker Yerkes after his failure in business, shows what kind of a man Hartranft is and his chum, Mr. Mackey:

Charles T. Yerkes, Jr., of Philadelphia, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say that he has been acquainted with Robert W. Mackey, Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for a number of years past. That he had stock and other transactions for account of said R. W. Mackey during that time. That said R. W. Mackey has placed money of the Commonwealth in deponent's hands, and it has been understood that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum should be paid to the said R. W. Mackey for the use of the same. It has also been an understanding between deponent and said R. W. Mackey that certain portions of this money were to be used in buying up the loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the purpose of selling to the sinking fund of the Commonwealth at a considerable advance above the price paid for the same, and dividing the profits bstween said deponent, R. W. Mackey and J. F. Hartranit, Auditor-General. That this deponent did, on the 29th of April, 1870, sell to the sinking fund of the Commonwealth one hundred and eighty-nine thousand five hundred ($189,500) dollars of the five per cent loan of the Commonwealth, and thirty one thousand and fifty ($31,050) dollars of the six per cent loan. That he did, on the 18th day of May, 1870, pay to the said R. W. Mackey twenty-nine hundred and forty-three dollars and forty-two cents ($2,943 42), being his share of profits arising from the foregoing transactions. That this deponent did, on the 25th of August, 1869, pay $677.56, as interest on money deposited with him for account of Commonwealth; on February 9, 1870, $3 332.50 for the same reason; and on May 16, 1870, $347.50, making in all $4 347.50, all of which was on account of interest for money of the Commonwealth deposited with this deponent. And this deponent further says that on October 5, 1871, he sent per Adams Express five thousand ($5,000) to said R. W. Mackey, to be delivered to him at Harrisburg, which money was for account of interest on State moneys and profit on stock which said deponent had purchased and sold for said R. W. Mackey; that the said deponent has also from time to time been particularly cautioned to keep the accounts of moneys paid said R. W. Mackey for interest and profits on purchase and sale of loans of the Commonwealth in so obscure a manner that it would be difficult, in case of an investigation, for it to be detected.

[Signed.] C. T. YERKES, Jr.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this twenty-third day of December, A. D. 1871. [SEAL.] W. W. DOUGHERTY, Alderman.

PAYS HARTRANFT.

Charles T. Yerkes, Jr., of the city of Philadelphia, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and says: That for some years past he has been acquainted with J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania; that he has at various times purchased and sold stocks of different kinds, and carried the same with money belonging to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania which the said John F. Hartranft has caused to be deposited with this deponent by the State Treasurer, that this deponent did pay to J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General, on the tenth day of December, 1869, the sum of twenty-seven hundred dollars ($2,700,) which sum was derived from profits on purchases of loan of Commonwealth and sales of the same to the sinking fund, which sale was made on the 29th day of April, 1870; that the said deponent has also paid to said J. F. Hartranft various amounts of money arising from stock speculations with money deposited with this deponent by the State Treasurer at the instance of the said J. F. Hartranft.

[Signed.] C. T. YERKES, Jr.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this twenty-third day of December, A. D. 1871.
[SEAL.] W. W. DOUGHERTY, Alderman.

THE London Times rejoices along with Lombard street and the European money shavers over the the election of Hayes. The London Times has always been the enemy of this government and of Republican institutions, and nothing would please it so well as to see the experiment of self-government fail, as it constantly predicts it will fail. During the late war in was in favor of a disruption of the Union—now it advocates a policy that will put the people of the United States at the mercy of the European money sharks and set up a European form of government. England has hated the American Democracy ever since the wars of the Revolution and of 1812, when her right to insult the American flag was called in question by this same Democracy and her claims repudiated. This is what the Times has to say about the result of the Ohio election:

The public debt of the United States is largely held by English men and English women, as also are American railway securities, municipal debentures, and, in short, every kind of transferable property owned in shares. The pecuniary interest of our countrymen in the stability of American credit cannot be precisely estimated, but if we dared to fix the amount by conjecture it would appal some timid souls and amaze all who are not in the habit of watching the currents of floating capital. Yet at this moment American parties are gambling with the credit of their country, and their operations excite but the most languid interest in this country, though upon that credit depends the fate of many millions of English money. Presently, it may be, the money markets or Europe will be roused to a consciousness of what some reckless politicians are striving to effect in the United States and a sudden awakening may produce a dangerous panic.

English capitalists shaved the American people and bought our bonds at 40 cents on the dollar. We have more than paid their face in gold interest, and we intend to pay the last dollar of the principal according to contract. But we do say that the European enemies of Republican government shall not dictate our political action. What pleases the despotisms of Europe is not safe for American liberty and self-government. The people of Pennsylvania should remember this, and we think that they will remember it next Tuesday week.

THE unearthing of one of the big bonanzas of the Ring, in THE POST yesterday morning, created a great buzz of excitement at City Hall, and, in fact all over the city. The members and defenders of the Ring laid their heads together to invent some sort of defense that will blind and mislead the voters until after the election, and we presume that we will have it this morning. But we do not think they will be able to cheat the people out of their votes, and convince honest men that it is the correct thing to mulct some 2,500 or 3,000 of our citizens out of $260,000 for City Attorney's fees and commissions. They have made up their minds that the Ring shall go by the board, and excuses are not going to save it.

WE ask attention this morning to the Reading speech of Hon. George M. Dallas, printed elsewhere, and which is, without doubt, one of the ablest arraignments of Ring rule issued this campaign. Special attention is given to the Treasury Department of this Commonwealth, and facts presented of how it has been mismanaged.

A RINGSTER'S RECORD.

HARTRANFT DESCRIBED BY HIS FRIENDS.

WHAT THE RADICAL ORGANS HAD TO SAY ABOUT HARTRANFT BEFORE HIS NOMINATION—IS HE A FIT MAN TO ELECT?—LET THE RING ORGANS ANSWER THEIR OWN ACCUSATIONS AND ARGUMENTS.

The following extracts need no comments. They speak for themselves, and tell us in the words of Radical newspapers what sort of a man Hartranft is. Do the papers think that such a man ought to be elected for the benefit of the Treasury Ring?

[From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

. . . These may or may not be true (Connected with the Evans embezzlement) but they are made. We care not so far as this discussion is concerned whether they are true or not—if they are not disproved, and either JORDON or HARTRANFT is nominated for Governor, *they will be accepted as true by the people.* IT WILL NOT DO TO MAKE HARTRANFT OUR CANDIDATE. *It is doubtful if we could elect him.*

[From the Pittsburgh Leader.]

They have developed the fact that HARTRANFT accepted a loan of $7,000 from EVANS, three or four years ago, and never *paid it back until the public press sounded the alarm* about the great steal. They have made it plain, however, that unless HARTRANFT was totally ignorant and incompetent and knew nothing about the business of his office, the Auditor-Generalship, he *must* have been cognizant of, if not privy to the fraudulent retention of EVANS' collections. He received a great sum of money from the man EVANS and kept it for years, and only paid it back *when exposure was imminent.* If, in fact, HARTRANFT be nominated—then will it become the duty of all honest people of all parties—of all who believe that honesty in State administration is the greatest question now before the people of Pennsylvania—to *defeat* HARTRANFT for Governor. If we would purify our politics this is the only way to do it, and we earnestly hope the people will do their whole duty in this EVANS case.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

To nominate either of them (HARTRANFT or JORDAN) would be to commit something worse than a blunder. The people will not support a man for the highest office whose name has been mentioned in connection with the EVANS swindle. We regret that as long as Auditor General HARTRANFT was on the stand before the EVANS Investigating Committee, *he did not tell all he knew* concerning the affair.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

If the ordinary signs are to be trusted, the Republicans propose to continue in their old course by nominating General JOHN F. HARTRANFT for Governor, and by making the re-election of Senator CAMERON an issue in the coming canvass.

If the Republicans of Pennsylvania, after months of reform agitation, can promise no better than this they ought to be defeated next fall. Gen. HARTRANFT is not a suitable man to direct the administration of a great State, and Mr. SIMON CAMERON has the confidence of no party and nobody except the creatures of his ring. These men, suppose that they can seize the prestige of the Republican party in a national canvass to give them power which they do not deserve; but they will find that there is a limit even to the burdens which the Republican party can carry.

[From Forney's Press.]

"Will the members of the Convention heed this warning? It is but an echo of the almost unanimous sentiment of the State."

The nomination of General HARTRANFT, which it awhile ago looked as though the people demanded, is now most strongly opposed by them. The "plot," or "job," or whatever it may be, of the party managers, has evoked a storm of honest indignation throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth. The people sternly reject any attempt to force upon them a candidate nominated by such means as those which elected one-half the delegates sent to Harrisburg from this city.

[From the Scranton Republican.]

Thousands of good and true Republicans have lost confidence in him, and in case he is nominated will either vote against him or not vote at all. General HARTRANFT has been a strong man; he is now weak. The politicians and office holders who have attempted to "set up" the Convention for him are the worst enemies that the party or the National Administration could have.

MINOR NOTES.

HAYES' majority is said to be 4,753. No great shakes after all.

GOV. SMITH of Georgia announces that he is not a candidate for re-election.

THAT great "Republican majority" in Iowa has been cut down several thousand.

THE Texas Constitutional Convention has adopted an ordinance that the Governor shall not be eligible to more than one term in eight years.

EX GOV. BIGLER thinks the Ohio election will not help the Pennsylvania Republicans. He says the mining and industrial districts of the State will insure the election of the Democratic ticket.

THE President went to church Sunday, at Washington, and Parson Newman in his prayer thanked God for the Radical majorities at the recent elections. Newman is a chaplain after the Presiednt's heart.

COURIER-JOURNAL: if Rutherford B. Hayes, the new Governor of Ohio, looks like his portrait in the Cincinnati Times, the people of that State are sufficiently punished for refusing to vote the Democratic ticket.

DR. T. J. BOYER, of Clearfield, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Senator in the Thirty-fourth district, composed of Clinton, Clearfield and Centre counties, formerly Senator Wallace's district.

WISCONSIN politics are becoming very painfully personal. The granger, currency and school questions for some time have been eclipsed by overshadowing question whether Governor Taylor did or did not 'dodge the draft."

SECTION 25, article 1, of the new Constitution of North Carolina condemns secret political societies in these words: "But secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people, and should not be tolerated."

THE whisky fraud cases in Milwaukee are said to be approaching the usual termination of cases where a ring of prominent and wealthy men is interested. The government proposes to compromise and withdraw the complaints on payment of $320,000.

OUR salary grabbing President got off the following speech from a hotel balcony at Denver:

MY FRIENDS: I have got a bad cold and sore throat. I don't think this cool air will do me any good. I am going in anyhow; I will be here again in a few days, and you can see me then.

EX-POSTMASTER DUNHAM, of Bridgeport, Conn., denies that he accepted money for the offices in his gift, as charged by Postmaster-General Jewell, and asserts that "the money received from his subordinates was simply as a reimbursement for personal expenses in procuring their appointments."

MASSACHUSETTS is warmly agitating in her mind whether the property owned by religious corporations shall be taxed, as some people want it. It will make a difference to taxpayers, as the church property in that State is by no means inconsiderable. In Boston alone there is over $20,000,000 in that kind of property.

THE woman suffragists have decided to further complicate Massachusetts politics by going into the field. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is at the head of a committee which has just been appointed to visit the different candidates and give them support or opposition, as they favor or condemn the movement.

THE Postmaster-General has very properly dismissed the Postmaster of Bridgeport, Conn., for selling appointments in his office. It is a pretty serious offence to pay $50 for a place as Mail Messenger. But we believe Fiscal Agencies of the United States are bought and sold for a good round price, and no questions asked.—N. Y. Tribune.

IN the new Constitution of Alabama there is a provision that all banks organized in that State must have a specie basis, and all their notes must be redeemed in silver or gold. Suspension of specie payments is forbidden and bank charters are granted only for twenty years. The loaning of the State or municipal credit to individuals or corporations is prohibited.

ONE of the most influential colored Methodist preachers in Mississippi urges his race in a printed address to give the leagues and clubs a wide berth, act with the white property-holders, vote only for honest and capable men, and do their part toward getting the color line out of politics. Incidentally, he alludes to the Ames Administration as "so notoriously corrupt that it is a by-word and a reproach wherever known."

THE Democrats of Maryland have issued as a campaign document a statement showing that under Democratic management the expenses of administering State affairs has decreased and the debt has been lessened. In 1865, under Republican auspices, it cost $3,125,566 to conduct the State Government, and in 1866, $3,390,618; under Democratic management in 1873 and 1874 the cost was $2,287,038 and $2,276,906, the latter amount including $347,000 permanently invested.

THE London Times intimates that the tour of the Prince of Wales in India will be considerably curtailed. It is said that the Queen has become nervous and earnestly desires a short trip, owing to the feeling in England and in India, and the prospects of a war with China or Burham makes the royal visit undesirable of itself. The Viceroy of India has also urged that no expensive presents be given; so there is a prospect that the Prince's progress will not be such a magnificent one as has been forshadowed.

TO OUR FRIENDS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The following editorial in the Cincinnati Enquirer of Saturday, is well worthy the careful study of the Democrats of Pennsylvania, as well as all Republican voters, who are disgusted with the corruptions in various State, county and municipal corporations of this Commonwealth:

There is a concerted attempt all along the line of our opponents to noise abroad the statement that the result of the election in Ohio is the defeat of the Democratic financial platform. This is not merely the fantalizing boast of a victorious party for boasting's sake. The same is "with intent to deceive," and all this glamour of triumph is summoned to the aid of the Republican party, of the Money Power in Pennsylvania, whose election is just at hand, and whose Democrats have adopted a financial platform identical with our own. In the first place, our friends in Pennsylvania should be advised of the fact that the Democratic party in this Republican State was not beaten on Tuesday because of, but notwithstanding, its declarations upon the questions of finance. Our currency doctrine, misrepresented, lied about though it was, probably saved us thirty thousand votes in the State. The falsehood that the Democratic party and the Roman Catholic Church were identical institutions, and that the Democratic party in this State was in battle array against the Common School System, found thousands of believers in Ohio, and that was the commanding public fact which won the State from us. Of the facts not public we have spoken. But the Democrats of the great State of Pennsylvania, though they have failed of the prestige which the triumphant election of William Allen would have given them, nevertheless occupy a position of advantage, and have abundant reason to expect success. They have no religious or common-school bug-bear to fight. The spectre of the Pope does not haunt the Pennsylvania homes. They have no Geghan's letter to his "friend James," and they have no Catholic Telegraph. This is worth thousands of votes to them. The material interests of Pennsylvania feel the terrible results of an appalling contraction of the currency, and a consequent depression of business much more keenly than do the people of Ohio. In those portions of this State whose industries are similar to those of the greater part of Pennsylvania we made large and uniform gains. The mines and the furnaces voted for us. The character of the business and population of our sister State will tell largely in favor of the Democratit ticket. Our neighbors, too, will have been warned in season, and will be able to watch and prevent such Republican frauds as those which were witnessed in Ohio. New York will be busy in electing some candidates, and will be unable to render that peculiar assistance of which she is so capable. Another important consideration is that the misrepresentations and lies concerning our platform will have spent their force. A fuller discussion will convince all intelligent and impartial men that there is no "repudiation," that there is no "unlimited inflation" in it, that it contains no heresy of any kind. That will be an immense gain for us; for how they have lied about our platform! To dissipate some of those falsehoods will be an immense gain. Still further, the Money Power will relax its energy a little, having won in Ohio. It mistakenly believes that its victory is already garnered. . . . . They also have the assistance of an immense reinforcement from the leaders as well as from the rank and file of the Republican party. There are Kelley, fourteen years Republican member of Congress; Curtin, the great War Governor; E. M. Davis, the wealthy abolitionist, all within the borders of the State, all in sympathy with our doctrine and anxious for its success. We had no similar advantage. They are tolerably harmonious among themselves. Certainly the bright and shining lights of the party have not sent abroad the impression that they do not desire the success of the ticket because the platform doesn't altogether suit them. Finally, November is one month nearer the chill breath of winter than October, and that means one month nearer bitter want to thousands upon thousands of people in Pennsylvania. It means additional failures in business. It means more ruin to industry. It means distress more wide-spread. Even some of the Republican newspapers of the State can not look on this general disaster without a protest; and in the press of that State the cause of the people will get a fairer hearing than it received in this State. Our friends in Pennsylvania have every reason to be of good cheer, but they must work while it is day, for the night cometh when no man can work.

COOLLY REJECTED.

THE DISPATCH REFUSES TO GIVE A MANUFACTURER A HEARING FOR FEAR THAT IT WILL HURT THE RING'S CHANCES.

Editors Pittsburgh Daily Dispatch.

GENTLEMEN: An article in your paper, of this date (Oct. 18) calling upon manufacturers to infuse life into the campaign, attracts our attention as well as the attention of those with whom our business throws us in contact. We can not nor will we attempt to put vitality into that which practically closes up our business and leaves us at the mercy of our creditors. No currency but that which developed our industries and sustained us through the commercial vicissitudes of the last fourteen years, can perpetuate our ability to pay or liquidate our liabilities.

Our debt, individual and otherwise, was contracted in "Greenbacks," and in that currency we must pay them or repudiate. Our neighbors—Rodgers and Burchfield, go under to-day. Six months ago their prospects were brilliant, every attempt of theirs to produce cheap and excellent material succeeded, but the market value of their products shrunk as contraction expanded the purchasing power of their patrons money. No use to deny this, we who hold large stocks on a falling market feel too keenly the sad effects and know not when our "Bills Payable" will have to be met at the sacrifice of everything we hold material.

The banks of this city are to-day in possession of collaterals covering every dollar of the realty as well as the producing power of our mining or our manufacturing interests.

Under the McCullough administration of the Treasury, we asked for an inflation of $40,000,000 regardless of its political aspect and if we needed it then to bridge over our difficulties, we need it to-day with a ten fold increased necessity. The substitution of gold and silver as a means of doing business, may do after we have liquidated, or secured the means to liquidate debt contracted in paper when paper prices were ruling. We and all other reputable firms can get money, we charge the discount on notes, to the cost of production and have the value of our products decreased by the scarcity of money amongst the patrons of our industries. Our party was right once, made this the mighty city it is but it has put its foot upon the wheels of American industries and allied itself with the money changers of London. A dreary outlook for the means of doing business, closed down the "Edgar Thompson Steel Works," for the time being and did we dare break confidence, we could so alarm you at the prospects as to leave no doubt that your next edition would contain a firm, unyielding demand for an uprising in favor of the doctrine promulgated at Erie—Democratic though it be. We must not now attempt to destroy that which increased our facilities, developed our hidden resources and made this country "great glorious and free." We believe you are our friend but can not permit ourselves to think "hard money" means anything else than our prostration and ruin.

With great respect, we are,
Yours truly.
MANUFACTURER.

Pitts'gh Oct. 18, 1875.

Editors Post-

CRUELTY OF THE POST.

It is very cruel in you not to turn your columns to the defense of Judge Pershing. You will persist in publishing the facts abo ut our State Treasury, just as though you were ignorant of the fact that we have a gentleman whose express duty it is to take care of the moneys belonging to the State. And what matter if a few millions of the sinking fund are not accounted for. We are a great and wealthy State and it is disgraceful to higgle about a few millions. The truth is money is needed for oil and capes, and advertising, and to bring speakers here to convince the thousands of our laboring men that times are prosperous, work plenty and wages good. And so long as the money is well appropriated there should be no complaint.

And then why should you neglect the Judge's record and give the ugly records from the Court House published in yesterday's issue? Do you suppose that the rich and prosperous citizens along Stanton avenue and Butler street care for the five hundred and eighty thousand dollars of judgments against them? or that brother Bigelow is to get the pittance of $26,000? I repeat, times are prosperous, we are rich, money is needed by the Ring for the campaign, and you ought not to heed discontent among the taxpayers. Please change the course of your paper and oblige,

A CITIZEN.

SPEAKING of the contest in Pennsylvania, the Detroit Free Press says:

"The contest is now making upon those questions of administrative reform in the State Government in which the people are so immediately and vitally interested. It is the Republican administration in Pennsylvania, stained as it is with corruption, that is on trial; and the people are not likely to postpone the conviction and punishment of that administration or ignore the real issue to suit the theories of Republicans outside the State as to the ground upon which the battle ought to be fought.

SPEECH OF

HON. GEORGE M. DALLAS AT READING ---THE NEW CONSTITUTION---PROSTRATION OF BUSINESS --- THE CHARGES AGAINST THE TREASURY OF PENNSYLVANIA, ETC.

At Reading, Pa., on the 16th., Hon. George M. Dallas of Philadelphia, addressed an immense mass meeting composed of Democrats and a heavy sprinkling of Republicans, who are disgusted with the corruption of their party. The following are excerpts from the able and eloquent speech of the speaker:

I remember with a sense of the highest pleasure, the last occasion upon which I had the honor to address an assemblage of my fellow citizens of this county, it was in recommendation and support of the instrument to which I refer; and I have not forgotten the sincere and earnest reception which you then gave to the promises held out of redemption from political knavery through the provisions of that charter. And we all know, for it is but recent history, how your majority of upwards of seven thousand in favor of the adoption of the entire new Constitution, was answered in echoes from the Delaware to Lake Erie, from the New York to the Virginia Line, and as readily recall the hopes we all based upon the result, which was then achieved.

My friends, I have been told how, when one of our great ocean steamers, the Atlantic, was, some years ago, supposed to have been lost at sea, and all those who were upon her had perished in the deep, a feeling of agonizing suspense pervaded the whole community at the port where she should have arrived, whilst around the expectant wharf, hundreds of the anxious relatives and friends of those aboard gathered and lingered in almost hopeless dread. At last, however, the ship was heard from, and it was found that she had been disabled only, and not lost; and at once, as if by magic, the sad and sorrowing gathering upon that wharf was transformed into a merry meeting, and with a band of music at their head, and their hearts swelling with gratitude to God, that multitude thronged through the streets shouting, in their deliverance, "She is safe!" "She is safe!" "The ship is not lost!" So my fellow-citizens, when despite the persistent and violent struggles of the Rings, the new Constitution was found to have been adopted by upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand majority, who does not remember the thrill of satisfaction with which that announcement was received by patriotic men, and who did not feel that the time had come to rejoice, that the Ship of State was not lost, though she had been grossly injured by the rank corruption that had infected her.

Are you prepared to surrender what you then saved, and must I still, in the face of such an overwhelming verdict of the people as was given then, urge upon you now that governmental reform is requisite, and should be made effectual?

My fellow citizens, I have looked upon your pleasant valley of the Schuylkill, where a benign Providence has spread upon your plains and in the hearts of your mountains almost every varied element of prosperity and wealth, and I know its population is as sturdy, intelligent and industrious as can be found upon the face of the earth; and still, I ask, why is it that its present condition is in all respects the reverse of prosperous? Is your business not prostrated? Are your furnaces, your machine shops, and your factories busy and profitable? And are your laborers constantly employed, and at hire commensurate to their necessities in the present and their just anxieties for the future? When I look about me and see how bounteous have been nature's gifts to you, and that though you are not at fault, these gifts are profitless as an unthrifty man's inheritance, I need no further proof to satisfy me that you are misgoverned, and that those to whom you have intrusted the high powers of government have in some way misused and abused them, to your injury and shame.

But, my fellow citizens, specific charges and distinct proof may be added to convince those who are still skeptical, that your public servants have betrayed you, making gain of your loss; the ill effects of their mis-doings being yours to suffer, and the profits of evil theirs to reap. For me to undertake to lay before you at this time, all the evidences of the wickedness of your officials, would be indeed to waste the night in words, and I will not attempt it; but if I fail to satisfy any reasonable man amongst you that what I have said is just, and well deserved, then let your scorn and reprobation light on those who charge and not on those who are accused of the offences.

My fellow-citizens, the Treasury of Pennsylvania should be the strong box of the people; closed with hooks of steel against every attempt at plunder or wrongful application of its contents, but open as the day to the inspection and examination of the people. That it has not been guarded as it should, has been openly, plainly and boldly asserted by public speakers and the press, and it has been charged that the moneys in the sinking fund have been misapplied, and as well as the other moneys of the people, made the subject of private profit to those who should have guarded it against invasion, and that it has been employed for the purpose of advancing party success, by defrauding the people. The policy of a sinking fund originated with the Democratic party, and was created by an amendment to the constitution of 1838, which required that for the payment of the State debt certain of the taxes to be levied and collected should be set aside, and should not be used or applied otherwise until the amount of the public debt should be reduced below the sum of five million of dollars. Still, from their own reports, it appears that those who were charged with the duty of carrying out this direction of the people, as expressed through their fundamental law, have applied upwards of six millions of this sinking fund to uses other than that to which the constitutional provision just referred to, required that it should be confined.

By your Constitution of 1873, you readopted this provision, omitting however to say that the Sinking Fund should be so applied only until the State debt should be reduced to five millions, and making it instead imperative that the whole of that fund should be exclusively used in payment of the debt until it should be all paid. And what has been done with these moneys of the Sinking Fund, with which your debt should have been reduced, and finally extinguished? Let us see why in 1870, by an act of assembly, it was provided that the Treasurer should, on the first Monday of every month, give in detail the sums in the State Treasury, including the amount in the Sinking Fund, giving the amount deposited in each bank or other corporation, firm or individual. The statements which under this act the Treasurer was compelled to render, showed with scarcely an exception, that the moneys of the State were kept continually with some pet banks, and, as these statements were required to be rendered monthly, it became rather too clear for voluntary exhibition to the people, that their funds were left with these institutions (instead of being applied to the State debt) for the private profit of public officers; and in 1874 a Republican Legislature passed an act which Governor Hartranft, who now seeks re-election, signed, by which it was provided —not that the moneys of the Sinking Fund should be included in the monthly statement of the Treasurer, as had previously been the case, but that the statements of his accounts should give the sums which go to make up the grand total of the amount as that day in the State Treasury, "exclusive of moneys appropriated to the Sinking Fund." So that the public announcement of the moneys belonging to that fund, and the places of its deposit, was escaped from. Still the people believed that they had a right to know something about the money which had been wrested from them by taxation, and last winter, when they had succeeded in electing a Democratic majority to the House of Representatives, that body appointed a committee to make examination and report upon the condition of the State Treasury; but these, your representatives, were met at the threshold of your Treasury Department with the haughty and imperious announcement that your servant, the Treasurer of Pennsylvania refused to recognize their right to perform the duty which had been committed to them. I need not say to you that such a reception was calculated to and did check and embarrass that Committee in the exercise of its functions; but they have since, so far as they could, in the face of this action, proceeded with the investigation, and already have so far advanced as to create the hope that they will be able to unearth the secrets which it had been sought to bury under acts of assembly and official pomp.

But gentlemen, do you believe that the Act of Assembly to which I have referred was passed, and the Treasurer's refusal to recognize the Committee, made without a purpose, and that the accumulations of the Sinking Fund have been misapplied, and the moneys of the people deposited with banks to whom they are a source of profit, without any profit to those who decline to be investigated, and who have not made the money of the State a source of profit to it. The question answers itself, and I will not insult your intelligence by framing one. But we are told that this manner of considering the subject is unfair, that the State Treasurer does not object to an examination of the affairs of his office, but only to the manner in which it was proposed to do it, and that, if the committee, instead of being formed by the House of Representatives alone, had been a joint one, appointed by resolution of the Senate as well, no objection would have been interposed. Gentlemen, this is a vain pretence, for those who offer this explanation well know that, whilst the House is Democratic, the Senate is composed of and controlled by the political associates of the Treasurer, who never would investigate, unless he asked for it with a view to obtaining from their sympathies and partizan allegiance, such a report as never could be hoped for from those sincerely bent upon honest conclusions and frank exposures. You know something of friendly commissions of investigation. You have recently witnessed the working of one in the case of Mr. Delano—one of President Grant's special favorites and friends, who, when his guilt of practice in office had been brought home to him, and clearly demonstrated by the public writings of some of his own party, coolly appointed a committee of his friends to report that the whole thing was calumny and he as pure as snow. A man in public office has no right to choose the censors of his conduct, and the attempt to do so, is itself most flagrant of suspicion, that he has something to conceal and escape from.

What would you think of a government which would say to a great producing State like Pennsylvania, that its productions should not be exported to that section of the world in which the most ready sale and the best prices had generally been obtained. You would not hesitate to pronounce it corrupt or grossly ignorant; and if instead of saying this it should, for the selfish purposes of those in power, adopt a policy the effect of which must inevitably be to ruin and cripple your customers, and so deprive you of your markets, you would at once justly clamor for its overthrow. Yet such is precisely what the course of the Federal government has been since the war, and the result has been just as I have stated.

Every blow which, in the wickedness of hate, and the villainy of oppression, has been struck at the prosperity of the South, has recoiled upon the North, for not only have our liberities suffered in the attacks which have been made upon them, but every measure which the majorities of Radicalism has directed against their interests, has been a deep and abiding injury to yours. You are practical reasoning men, and you cannot fail to see in this another reason for the depressed condition of your industries, and the 'hard times" that are upon us.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CANVASS---THE RING ORGANS IN AGONY OVER THE PROSPECT OF PIOLLET'S ELECTION ---THE SALARIES OF STATE OFFICIALS INCREASED AND WORKINGMEN REDUCED---IN PILGRIM KEEPING---GOV. CURTIN TAKES THE STUMP---THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ENFORCEMENT ACT, ETC.

THE RING ORGANS AND PIOLLET.

The New York Sun of yesterday has a column on the above subject and thus concludes:

But we fear that the Ring organ, in the heat of its zeal, has overdone the business. A clumsy and transparent calumny reacts and injures the inventor. The story that Piollet tampered with a bribe, because he had a man sent to jail for offering him a bribe, is very thin and puerile. The charge that he cheated his mother-in-law would have done very well, if the mother-in-law had been dead; but it was a sad piece of folly to make it while the old lady was alive, and ready to take her corporal oath that it was nothing but a villainous Ring slander. But the accusation, without a particle of evidence to sustain it, that Piollet had used the Grange as a political machine, was not only absurd, but suicidal, while there were six hundred subordinate granges in the State, and an uncounted membership of sturdy, independent farmers, to resent the accusation as a gratuitous insult to themselves.

The Telegraph, it seems, based its charge respecting Piollet's manipulation of the Grange upon a single letter from some irresponsible party in the Farmer's Friend. The letter was evidently from an ignorant and impracticable man, with Republican affiliations. The Friend printed it, because it prints almost anything a decent Patron sees fit to write. But the editors took care that no one should suspect them of agreeing with their correspondent, for in the same issue of the paper they inserted an explicit statement, founded upon the personal knowledge of the fact, that the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer sought Piollet, not Piollet the nomination. The Telegraph will find out in due time that it is not politics in the higher sense, but partisan politics, that the Grange eschews. Its mission is to purify and reform both parties, and all governments upon which its influence can be made to bear. It comes with the fan in its hand, and the Camerons and Mackeys may prepare for the fire.

Mr. Piollet is doubtless animated by its spirit and filled with its purpose. He is certainly committed to its principles by every act and promise of his later life, whether within the Grange or within the party which has called him to the work of reforming the most corrupt department of the State Government. He has served the Grange ably and faithfully, traversing the State many times in its service, addressing large audiences in almost every county, and in every instance with uncommon eloquence and effect. The value of his labors cannot be over-estimated. Few men could, and fewer still would, have rendered them solely for the public good. Piollet never received a dollar of pay from the Grange treasury. The salary of the lecturer has been untouched through his term of office. He has not only given it to the order, but he has given months of time to the work, and paid his own way as he went on this missionary tour for the benefit of the class to which he belongs. We believe he will serve the State as well. His conduct, at all events, is in striking contrast with that of the Ring State Treasurers, who have not only lifted their salaries with beautiful regularity, but included in their self-appointed perquisites every penny of interest on the public money committed to their keeping, until the defalcation amounts to millions.

WHAT THE CONTEST IS TO DECIDE.

The coming battle in Pennsylvania is spoken of by the Philadelphia Times as a battle for the present; for the issues of today; for the trial of those who now rule us, and for the future of the second State of the Union. It is a battle between prostituted power on the one side, and the people on the other. It is to decide whether Pilgrim domination shall be perpetuated in Philadelphia, or whether its shameful reign shall end, and justice teach the penalty of wrong-doing. It is to decide whether our whole political policy is to be subordinated to Cameron profligacy and dishonor, or whether there shall be purity and enforced economy in the administration of all our departments. It is to decide whether the corrupt Treasury system shall be continued to pollute our elections, debauch our legislation and employ the public revenues for personal gain, or whether there shall be strict accountability and honest and prompt application of public funds to their legitimate purposes. It is to decide whether our important offices in this city, through which the people are plundered not less than a quarter of a million a year, shall continue fees to insatiate office-holders, or whether there shall be just compensation by fair salaries for our officials. It is to decide whether our prostrated industry shall continue to languish under the oppression of profligate government, or whether it shall be quickened and fostered by rigid economy, wholesome legislation and faithful administration. The long-continued extravagance and reckless abuse of power, municipal, State and national, are the fountains of the disorders which prevail in business circles. There can be no healthy energy when government is corrupt and profligate. While labor has been steadily diminishing in its compensation, the salaries of our officials have been steadily increasing, and the whole tendency of our government has been to drift from all sympathy with industry to obey the mandates of capital. The ambition of petty statesmen who look to the highest honors of the Republic, made just legislation in Congress on our finances impossible, and our whole industrial interests were made the foot-ball of political aspirants. Had they trusted to the sound judgment of the people and the legitimate laws of trade to reach resumption, we should not now be so utterly and hopelessly without confidence in all channels of enterprise, and thousands of our now suffering laborers would be employed.

THE WAR GOVERNOR.

The Philadelphia Times of Monday says:

"Governor Curtin will speak at Bellefonte to-morrow evening on the political issues of the day, and will be heard by thousands of his neighbors whose love for the man is unabated through all the mutations of politics. When he shall have been heard by the people of Pennsylvania, they will understand whether he is the wild dreamer on our financial policy that many Eastern journalists have been pleased to represent him. It will be easy to denounce him when he speaks, for the corrupt rule that has climbed into Republican control in the city and the State has long taught its dependents to defame him, but when a call shall be made to answer him, there will be few ambitious for the task before an intelligent public. He will speak in different sections of the State, and join the earnest people of all parties in the support of Judge Pershing, because his election will clothe reform with all the moral and legal power of our great Commonwealth to prosecute its work."

THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

A special from Washington to the New York World says:

The United States Supreme Court is expected this month to deliver an important decision on a case argued before it at the last term involving the constitutionality of the Enforcement act of 1870. The act was passed, it will be remembered, as a partizan measure by the Republicans to control elections in the Southern States in the Presidential contest of 1872. The effort in the last Congress to supplement it by another and more extraordinary bill was defeated by the Democratic members. The case before the Court is numbered 609 on the docket, and is known as the United States plaintiffs in error vs. Cruikshanks, Irwin and Hadnot.

FAILURE TO NOMINATE A CANDIDATE FOR STATE SENATE.

A dispatch from Bloomington, Pa., says the Democratic Senatorial Conference of the Lycoming, Columbia, Moutour and Sullivan districts met here on Thursday and balloted one hundred and fifty times without effecting a nomination. Finally an adjournment was effected to meet again at Williamsport on Wednesday, the 20th inst. Columbia and Sullivan counties adhered to each other, between Barclay and Jackson. Montour supported Allen, of Lycoming, on some twenty ballots, but neither Columbia nor Sullivan would give him the additional vote required.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

MR. MICHAEL O'DONNEL, of Oakland township, Butler county, died one day last week in the sixty-second year of his age.

THE police of Reading have been instructed to bring in all the beggar children, and learn if they really are in a starving condition.

THE Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company have in their employment about 14,000 persons, making a monthly pay roll of nearly $400,000.

MR. DAVID CARPENTER, of Porter township, Lycoming township has cultivated a lima bean vine which measures thirty-one feet in length.

A WILKESBARRE lady has recovered $1,500 from the town authorities for damages, having broken her arm in a fall occasioned by a defective payment.

YOCUM ZEEN, an old man aged eighty-four years, hung himself in the woods on the farm of his son-in-law, Frederick Ehruke, in the town of Elin, on the Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad, the other day.

THE people along the route from here to Blacksville, West Virginia, and thence to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at or near Mannington, are getting quite in earnest on the subject of a Narrow Gauge Railroad;—or, perhaps it would be more proper to say, the continuation of the Waynesburg and Washington Railroad, to the point named.—Waynesburg Democrat.

THINGS are lively in Edinburgh and Shippenville districts, though a dry hole on the Mong farm, and another with unfavorable indications, on the Bell lot, near Valley postoffice, do not make so good a show for the west side of the belt. However a well owned by Maj. Wetter and others, on the John G. Beck farm is filling up with oil, promising well. It will be tubed in a day or two.—Clarion Democrat.

A YOUNG woman named Emma Ely, a resident of Aitoona, attempted suicide at that place on Friday by shooting herself. The young woman resided with the family of Mr. George W. Anderson, and was some months ago married to a young man named George Ely. She had been talking to her husband a few minutes before the attempt to take her life, and it is thought trouble between him and herself led her to it.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Report of Red Cloud Commission

ASTOUNDING FRAUDS DETECTED.

But Delano and Smith Exonerated Nevertheless.

Agent Saville's Removal Recommended

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 18.—Following is an analysis of the report just made by the Commission, composed of Messrs. Fletcher, Harris, Faulkner and Atherton, appointed to investigate and report on charges of mismanagement and fraud at Red Cloud Agency, made by Prof. Marsh:

The Joint Commission for the investigation of affairs at Red Cloud Agency have closed their labors, and submitted a report to the President and to the Board of Indian Commissioners by whom they were appointed. Adopting Prof. Marsh's letter to the President, setting forth charges of fraud and mismanagement in Indian affairs, as their starting point, the Commission take up his allegations seriatim, examining all available sources of evidence, and scrutinizing all records and documentary proofs which might in their judgment throw light upon the subject. The printed testimony so taken comprises more than 800 octavo pages.

THE COMMISSION SUSTAIN THE CHARGES OF OFFICIAL INCOMPETENCY

preferred against J. J. Saville, Indian Agent at Red Cloud agency and recommend his removal but exonerate him from the charge of dishonesty and point to him as one Indian agent who goes out of office a poorer man than when he entered. With reference to the charge that a number of Indians at Red Cloud Agency had been greatly overestimated for the purpose of fraud, the Commissioners notice the fact that an array of proofs concur with Prof. Marsh in his belief, and there were not so many there as had been represented, but in support of the charge opinion merely has been offered. The enumeration of Indians was attended with great difficulties and delays such as their determined opposition to being counted and the fact that Northern or wild Indians were liable to visit the agency and demand goods and rations. The census of last year shows there were 13,423 at Red Cloud agency.

GREAT IRREGULARITIES.

The Commission find that the system of keeping accounts at the Agency was frequently loose and defective, and for this reason the Indian office is justly censurable. They also observed that the provision of the treaty of 1866, requiring the presence of an army officer at all issues of goods, has been utterly disregarded, but could not conclude from that, in the absence of other proof, that fraud had been practiced.

THE QUESTION OF BEEF

forms a principal part of the report. The annual expenditure for its supply is large and frauds charged in connection with the contracts are commensurate with the magnitude of the sums involved. In taking up this subject, the Commission recapitulate Prof. Marsh's charges. The charge that Agent J. J. Saville and J. W. Bosler with his associates combined to defraud the government is found to be entirely unsupported by facts. In support of his charge, Prof. Marsh alludes to the contract for the last fiscal year and argues that it was tainted with fraud from its inception. The contract it appears was awarded to J. K. Bowman who was the lowest bidder and who complied with all the published requirements.

A SUB-CONTRACT.

Subsequently, for business reasons, it was assigned to W. A. Paxton, in order that a combination might be formed to carry out so large a contract. Mr. Bosler furnished the capital and purchased cattle in the name of Paxton. To execute such a contract at so low a rate with success and profit required capital, skill and business capacity and in consideration of these, which Bosler contributed, he was entitled to receive the greater share of profits. The Commission failed to discover in all the facts any evidence of fraud in the matter. The circumstances which led Prof. Marsh to the supposition that Agent Saville was in collision with Mr. Bosler to defraud the government and the Indians by false deliveries of cattle are fully analyzed in the report and illustrated by many facts and figures. It appears that on the last day of September, 1874, a delivery of several hundred head of cattle was made to the agency, and that, during the night, in the midst of a violent storm they stampeded and two hundred and seventy-eight were lost. In consequence of this loss, the regular issue was interrupted. A clerical error in the agent's book at about the same time represented subsequent issues to have been made to the Indians on other days from which they actually occurred. Mr. Bosler claims that of the two hundred and seventy-eight head that were lost, only one hundred and fifty went back to his herd on the river platte and an equal number of substantially the same size and value were afterward returned to the Agent by him. These facts were fully reported by Saville to the Department in December 1874, at a time when no frauds, so far as appear, had been imputed to him or the contractor. As those voluntary statements made then are the same as those now given in testimony, the Commission feel compelled to accept them as true and they are of the opinion that the imputation of dishonesty put upon Mr. Saville in cheating the Indians out of the representation to have been made November 8th, 1874, is without foundation.

Another charge of Prof. Marsh is that Dr. Saville intentionally receipted for greater numbers of cattle than were delivered and that their weights were largely overestimated in receipts. One instance adduced as proof of this is that on the 14th of November Dr. Saville receipted for several hundred head of Texas cattle at an average weight of 1,043 pounds while the true weight did not exceed, in Prof. Marsh's judgment seven hundred and fifty pounds which he considered a liberal estimate. The Commission entered into this investigation with the idea strongly impressed upon their minds that no ordinary herd of Texas cattle could average anything like a thousand pounds, but upon weighing an herd of three hundred and seventy-seven head, they found that the average weight was one thousand and fifty-three pounds.

In concluding this branch of the subject the Commission say that notwithstanding their cautious and exhaustive examination, they found no reliable evidence to justify the conclusion that fraud had been committed by the Agent or contractor. The Commission recommended as additional check that the delivery of beef be superintended by an officer detailed for the purpose under the direction of the Commissary General of the army.

FLAGRANT FRAUD

Was found in the matter of pork contracts. J. W. L. Slavens, pork contractor, was found guilty of fraud in furnishing 600 barrels of pork of vastly inferior quality to what he contracted to deliver. They recommend the removal of Inspector E. R. Threlkeld, who passed the pork and the exclusion of Slavens from all future contracts in any department of the Government, and they

CANNOT ACQUIT COMMISSIONER SMITH

from neglect of responsibility in allowing a clerical error in a contract to pass the Indian office which rendered fraud possible. The matter was composed by the delivery of bacon to make up difference of value of pork received and that contracted for with little loss to the government. The original contract called for mess pork, but by a clerical error the word mess was omitted and the contractor took advantage of this fact to furnish the lowest grade of pork which the inspector passed. The Commission also find that

THE FLOUR WAS OF AN INFERIOR QUALITY,

which Major Long was directed to inspect and which was slipped through without inspection and got to the agency in a manner which has not yet been explained, but they conclude that the department erred in awarding the contract for flour to J. H. Martin, who was a mere speculative bidder without business responsibility.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT FRAUD

Was also discovered on the part of D. J. McCann by putting only eighty-eight pounds of flour in each sack which was required to contain one hundred pounds. The sugar, coffee and tobacco furnished to the Indians by the government were of a low grade but designedly so and no abuse whatever was discovered in the matter of their supply. Red Cloud evidently adulterated the flour and picked out bad grains in making up the samples he gave to Prof. Marsh. The Commissioners recommend that hereafter, instead of letting contracts of flour in the city of New York, they be let at some suitable point in the West, where, in the Valley of the Mississippi, among extensive flouring mills, it is believed an active competition may be created and flour be obtained of a better quality and at cheaper rates than is now furnished by the middle men or speculating contractors.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS

were discovered which had grown out of transportation. D. J. McCann, a heavy freight contractor, had over-estimated the distance from Cheyenne to Red Cloud, as well as misstated the number of teams and days employed by him in removing the property of the Red Cloud Agency from the old to its new location. They recommend that

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS BE INSTITUTED

against him for the restoration to the Government of money thus fraudulently obtained.

The Commission call attention to the impolicy of the Government in allowing the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies to remain so far away from every point of railroad and river transportation. The single item of transportation to those agencies amounts to nearly $130,000—a sum about equal to the entire cost in the Western markets of the provisions transported. They suggest that the time is past when the Government should purchase peace from the Indians

A WEAK DEFENSE FOR DELANO.

The Commission were unable to learn that the late secretary was consulted or had any direct official connection with any of the contracts relating to the Red Cloud agency, or that he had any official connection with any of the accounts presented for payment at the Bureau except those which if allowed there and rejected by the Board of Indian Commissioners necessarily come before him for final adjudication. Returning to the payment by order of the late Secretary of the Interior of an account of $14,375 claimed by D. J. McCann for the removal of Government stores and other property from the old to the new Red Cloud Agency, the Commission say they can regard the account in no other light than as iniquitous and fraudulent, but add that it might be unjust to condemn the late Secretary for its payment, as there is no assurance that the certificate of the former agent, J. W. Daniels, accompanied the vouchers of McCann.

With reference to the charge of official delinquency and concealment of fraud, the Commission learned of but three occasions when the attention of the head of the department was called to the existence of any abuses and frauds at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies. The first instance was that of presentation of the report of Messrs. Kemble and Alverd which was laid before the Interior Department on the 1st of July, 1874, and which limits its exposure to Spotted Tail agency. The irregularities and corruption there found growing out of Agent Risley's mismanagement led to the recommendation of a special investigation and the suspension of his accounts outstanding, vouchers and certificates. In accordance with this recommendation J. W. Daniels was deputed to make a special investigation at the Spotted Tail agency. Mr. Alverd finds fault with the Secretary of the Interior for having interrupted that investigation to Mr. Daniels, he having just ceased to be agent at Red Cloud and could not have exposed, in detail, irregularities and corruptions of his neighbor without implicating himself. The Commission cannot concur in the force of this objection.

The second occasion was on the report of Samuel Walker who was sent by the Board of Indian Commissioners to investigate affairs at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies. This report was highly unfavorable and as soon as the Secretary read a copy of it he appointed the Bishop Hare Commission, who thoroughly investigate the facts embraced in the special report of Mr. Walker. After more than a month's investigation, they made an elaborate report exonerating agents Saville and Howard from the charges of fraud.

In the third place, the Commission come to the imputation of the want of public zeal manifested by the Secretary of the Interior in relation to abuses and frauds which Professor Marsh sought to impress upon him. In disposing of this delicate branch of the investigation, they point to accounts given by both gentlemen respecting the review but draw no conclusion.

The Commission report that they have seen nothing in the course of their investigation that would lead to any other conclusion than that the present Commissioner earnestly and sincerely desires to perform his duty faithfully to the country. They have encountered no transaction which casts the least shadow on his personal or official integrity. They think it was inexcusable to permit so long a period to elapse without ascertaining the precise distance between the railroad and the agencies, especially as contracts for freighting were based upon agreed compensation per mile.

In conclusion the Commission recapitulate their recommendations, namely, that agent Saville be removed; that S. W. L. Slavens, S. H. Martin and D. J. McCann be excluded from future contracts with the government; that E. R. Threlkeld be excluded from all future experiment as inspector; that McCann's accounts be referred to the Department of Justice.

OIL CITY.

House Destroyed—One Child Burned to Death and Another Fatally Injured.

OIL CITY, Pa., October 19.—A small tenement house in the northern part of the city, occupied by a family named Ginty, was burned this afternoon. The mother of the family had gone away, leaving the house in charge of three children who endeavored to kindle a fire with kerosene during her absence. The fire in the stove ignited, the oil in the can which exploded, enveloping the house in flames and so badly burning the little boy who was lighting the fire that there are no hopes of his recovery. One of the little girls, about thirteen years old, escaped without injury, but the other child, a little girl about four years old, ran to a closet and shut the door. She was not discovered until the house was consumed when her charred remains were found.

PHILADELPHIA

STATE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

Mackey and Late State Treasurers Fail to Answer Subpoenas

Their Non-Appearance Regarded by the Committee as a Confession That the Charges are well Founded.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20.—The special committee of the State Legislature appointed to investigate affairs of the State Treasury met to-day in this city. Three sessions were held, but subpœnas sent to Treasurer Mackey and ex-Treasurers McGrath, Kemble and Irwin to attend and testify were not responded to and consequently no testimony was heard. Another meeting will be held to-morrow morning.

Chairman Reighard made a statement in which he said the failure of ex-Treasurers to attend the session is construed by the Committee as a confession that the charges against them are well founded.

WASHINGTON.

The Agony Over.

Zach Chandler to Succeed Delano

WASHINGTON, October 19.—Ex-Senator Chandler had a long interview with the President this morning and accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Interior.

As soon as Mr. Chandler had signified his acceptance his commission was made out, and a note sent to Chief Justice Carter, of the District Supreme Couri, to appear at the White House at noon. The Chief Justice accordingly proceeded to the Executive Mansion and administered the oath of office to the new Secretary. The Cabinet then met and Chandler took his seat at the table.

John H. Nichols, a clerk in the city postoffice, has been arrested on the charge of purloining letters.

THE COMING CONTEST.

CAMERONISM AND CORRUPTION---THE COUNTRY INTERESTED --- LINGERING IN THE EMBRACE OF THE DEMOCRACY.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The N. Y. Sun after stating the fact that the Ohio election appears to have no influence in Pennsylvania, says:

"Senator Cameron owned the Lancaster Convention, whether because he made it, or because he bought it we do not pretend to say; but he owned it, and ran it, and dictated its platform and candidates, and he manages the campaign. It is needless to say that he is one of the raggedest rag-money men that ever held a seat in Congress. It was rag money—depreciated Middletown Bank notes—that he used as a "medium of exchange and standard of value" in his transactions with the Winnebago Indians; and from that day to this his record has been entirely consistent with the brilliant page at the beginning. . . . . It is whether the people shall have any money at all which may not be taxed out of their pockets to swell the spoils of thieves in office; whether government shall be maintained to protect the governed, or simply to pillage them. The coming election in Pennsylvania will determine whether that particular State will suffer itself to be further debauched and plundered by the Treasury Ring, and whether the nation is to remain a prey to the greater Ring, of which Grant is the head. It is the issue upon which the elections of 1874 were won—the issue upon which every independent newspaper and every honest man must stand on one side, and every corrupt organ and every venal jobber on the other.

"Hartranft has been the willing tool or the obedient slave, if not worse, of the Cameron-Mackey Ring from his entrance into public life; and Rawle has been aptly described by the Lancaster Express, a newspaper which had a character in 1872, as 'Mackey's unexpended balance of political iniquity.' Their election would mean that to the millions already stolen the Ring should add millions yet to be stolen. Kembles, Yerkases, Evanses, Mackeys, and Manns, should come on in endless succession to plunder the passive Commonwealth until they are gorged or the treasury is bankrupt; that the revenues should continue to be 'farmed,' the interest appropriated to corruption funds, and elections bought; that the Senatorial auction should open again at the close of Cameron's term, and the annual 'buzzard's feast' at Harrisburg remain the principal feature in Pennsylvania politics; that funding bills after the manner of Kemble, raids upon the sinking fund like the 'nine-million steal,' with corporations feeding fat on the public property, and the old squads of 'hired members,' unbroken and unabashed, should deepen the shame of the past, and continue to outrage the moral sense of more fortunate political communities.

"Is Cameronism, after all, any improvement on Grantism? The issue in Pennsylvania is Cameronism. Shall it flourish or shall it die? Not Pennsylvania only, but the whole country, is profoundly interested in the result."

WANTS TO WEAR REPUBLICAN HONORS.

In reply to some of the Ring organs that the Philadelphia Times is a Democratic organ, Col. McClure calls their attention to the following facts:

"The last Republican United States Senators honored by the party had lingered in the embrace of the Democracy until hope died within them there. The last two Republican candidates for Governor had never voted the Republican ticket until the war was over, and the present candidates for Governor and State Treasurer were radical Democrats until Republicanism had won its decisive triumphs. The Cabinet has not a member who pretended to be a Republican partizan, and the last appointment was a member of the Democratic State Convention the year Grant was elected President. We may, one of these days, want to wear Republican honors, and the Republican organs shouldn't object to our training a little to make us eligible. As they may have to support us for an important position some time soon, as the Republican candidate, they should be careful about what they say now in the heat of a campaign, lest it should prove embarrassing."

EIGHTH DAY.

PROGRESS OF EXPOSITIONAL MATTERS—CATTLE SHOW TO-DAY—ROUGH EXPERIENCE OF THE BALLOONERS—SCHOOL EXCURSIONS, ETC.

[From The Daily Post of Tuesday.]

Everything except the weather was propitious yesterday at the big building on Smoky Island. Persons who have not visited the Exposition for some days will be struck with the changes made, especially in Power Hall. Both engines are running, as well as nearly all the steam pumps, a variety of which are on exhibition. The wood working machinery is being started as fast as the machines can be put in position and the power attached, and by to-morrow it is expected that everything will be running smoothly.

THE CATTLE SHOW

begins to-day, and promises to be very fine in its display of blooded animals. The Chicago paintings are now in position. They include some of the finest exhibited there. Two new pictures have been brought in—one, "The Beggar Girl," by Hall, of Milwaukee, and the other by Mr. Dalby, of this city. The latter is a fruit piece.

SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

The Exposition promises to be a well spring of pleasure to the juveniles. Arrangements have been consummated by the directors of the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards by which the school children of those wards will be transported to the Exposition grounds by steamer at the low rate of five cents each for the round trip. Following is the number of pupils from each school who will excurt and the days on which they will attend:

Twenty-fifth ward, Monday	450
Twenty-sixth ward, Tuesday	750
Twenty-eighth ward, Wednesday	550
Twenty-ninth ward, Thursday	450
Total	2,200

Similar arrangements are being made for the accommodation of pupils of other South Side districts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Chamber of Commerce held another meeting in Press Headquarters yesterday, and transacted their usual business.

Prof. George Luckey, City Superintendent, has secured space in the Art Gallery for exhibiting specimens of the work of the free mechanical school students.

Water is kept on draught in the building now, so that visitors have no need to go out when thirsty.

Several excursions have been arranged for the present week, and a large attendance from the country and adjacent towns is expected.

The appended premium list, agreed upon by the management, has not been published:

SUPPLEMENTAL PREMIUMS.

Best display of watchmaker's tools, dipl'a.	
" paper cutting machine,	"
" display of cake,	"
" seamless tubing,	silver medal.
" iron fence,	diploma.
" sash balance,	"
" shovels,	"
" display of heavy steam fittings,	"
" uppers,	"
" harness leather,	"
" Jagger wagon,	"
" ornamental fruit cake,	"
" vinegar,	"
" nail kegs,	"
" combined sewing machine, table, writing desk, secretary and lamp stand,	"
" display iron hollow ware,	"
" tinned iron ware,	"
" turned iron ware,	"
" plain stove ware,	"
" foundry facings,	"
" French mustard,	"
" white lead,	"
" red lead,	"
" litharge mineral,	"
" orange "	"
" dry colors,	"
" lightning rod,	"
" display down goods,	"
" " of housekeeping goods, such as towels, spreads, etc.,	"
" specimen penmanship,	"
" monumental work,	"

FORCED RESUMPTION.

HARTRANFT LOSES A SOLID VOTE FROM BUTLER COUNTY.

[From The Daily Post of Thursday.]

Yesterday a Republican came down from Butler county, enthusiastic for Hartranft and hard money. Last evening he went home swearing that he would vote solidly against the Lancaster nominees. He was accompanied by two ladies, and took the Pleasant Valley cars. He gave the driver 25 cents and received five checks that look like gutta-percha buttons with a single hole through the centre.

Butler County counted them, looked at them, counted them again, and then tried to interview the driver through the front door. He inquired of a passenger what the buttons meant, and was informed that since the Ohio election they were being substituted for scrip.

Butler County—Is this the kind of money Hartranft is in favor of?

Passenger—Certainly; this is to supersede greenbacks entirely. They are turning it out at the Mint of this city at the rate of $1,000,000 a day, and putting it in circulation as rapidly as possible.

Butler County—What? This horn-button stuff? Great gewhillikins! By the eternal jumpin' Jingo, if Hartranft is in favor of such stuff he ought to be knocked higher'n Gilderoy's kite. I'll be blamed if I don't vote agin him for one.

"Whoa there!" he yelled at the driver through the door; "whoa there! Give me my change. I don't want any of this horn-button stuff. You couldn't buy shucks with it in Butler county."

But the driver would not "whoa," nor could Butler county get the front door open. Shooting out at the rear door he headed off the mules and stopped them, when the following dialogue took place between him and the driver.

Butler County—Lookee here, I gave you a quarter and want my change; I paid my fare and I don't want to be fooled.

Driver—I gave you your change; there it is in your hand.

Butler County—Great Cæsar! do you call them buttons change? Why I couldn't sew 'em on my pants even. What do I want with such stuff as this. Give me my change or I'll make it allfired hot for ye.

Driver—The checks you have are worth five cents apiece—the five are worth a quarter.

Butler County—That's a lie. They aint worth five cents a bushel. The idea! Buttons without eyes five cents apiece. You don't come any such forced resumption games on, me young man. Out with my change, or there'll be the biggest row here ever you see.

The driver saw blood in Butler County's eye and gave him a quarter for his checks, whereupon he and his friends started on foot for the Exposition, with their eyes fully opened as to the "true inwardness" of forced resumption.

*THIRTY THOUSAND SETS OF TE

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

William Henlon was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, and the prosecutor, Thomas Watkins, ordered to pay the costs.

Henry Mohlman, charged with larceny by Albert Simmen, was convicted but recommended to the extreme mercy of the Court.

Nicholas and Emma Fredericks are on trial on a charge of larceny. Mrs. Fredericks is the South Side woman who was arrested during the summer on suspicion that she was concerned in a series of larcenies from dry goods and other stores in the city. A large quantity of goods was found in her cellar. There are about a dozen indictments against these parties, the one on which they are being tried now charging them with the larceny of goods from the store of W. H. Wakefield.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

George German vs. Christian Dellenbach. Verdict for plaintiff for $162 46.

Mary M. Jones vs. Joseph W. Jones, with notice to S. B. Gill, his committee, a scire facias to revive a judgment. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,603 45, to be released upon payment of $703 84, with interest due at the date of the issuing of the scire facias and also the interest thereafter accruing according to the bond on which the judgment was originally entered.

Frederick Seemuller vs. Frederick Monnie. Judgment entered against garnishees in default of appearance.

John J. Shutterly vs. George Erdner and Jos. H. Campbell, an action to recover on a bond. On motion of defendant's counsel a judgment of non-suit was entered.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

D. M. Armor, trustee, &c., vs. Samuel Glass. On motion of the solicitor for the petitioning creditor, the debtor was ordered to file forthwith a list of his creditors.

Henry G. Lazarus, Luzerne county, bankrupt. It appearing that the said bankrupt has in all things conformed to his duty, it was ordered that he be and he is hereby discharged from all of his debts, except such as are by said act excepted.

Wm. M. Reiber, Butler county, bankrupt. Petition for discharge presented, and an order was made for a final hearing upon the same on the 1st prox. before Register Shafer.

Mackin Bros., of Warren county, bankrupts. On motion of Brown & Stone, solicitors, it was ordered that D. S. Thompson, the assigneee, be and he is hereby discharged from his said trust.

United States vs. the distillery and spirits of Samuel Thompson. On motion of claimant's counsel, an order was made allowing them to take from the packages in the hands of the Government officers, samples of the same to be used as evidence in the case.

State Supreme Court—Full Bench.

DECISIONS ANNOUNCED.

Stockdale, trustee of the Pittsburgh Savings Bank vs. Joseph Keys and William Keys. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

John Peters and wife vs. Frederick Ulmer and wife. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Edward Prickert vs. Rt. Rev. M. Domenec. Error to the District Court of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed.

Pittsburgh Insurance Company vs. Dravo & McDonald. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1, of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Rose Ann Cox et al. vs. Patrick Rogus. Error to the Common Pleas of Washington county. Judgment affirmed.

James Deane and Margaret Deane, owners &c., vs. Samuel C. Martin. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed and judgment for the defendants below on demurrer.

Jacob Sankey et al., executors of John Sankey, deceased, vs. the First National Bank of Williamsburg. Error to the Common Pleas of Union county. Judgment affirmed.

THE RISING MAINS CASE.

The Commonwealth ex rel. N. Snyder & Co. vs. Mitchell et al. and the city of Pittsburgh. Motion to quash the writ of error to Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny.

We are of opinion this writ of error was prematurely taken. The twenty-seventh section of the fifth article of the new Constitution does not execute itself so as to be independent of the legislation necessary to regulate the practice under it. It vests the right in the parties by agreement, in civil cases, to dispense with trial by jury, and submit the decision of the case to the Court having jurisdiction to hear and determine it, subject to a writ of error as in other cases. But when and how shall the Court hear and decide the case? The jury being dispensed with, the hearing implied a trial before the Court, and the determination of the facts as well as the law. What law shall govern the Court in this proceeding and compel the Judges to place the case in a situation to give the party his writ of error in such manner that he may reap its advantages? The Constitution does not say the Court shall put in writing the facts found, or answer the positions taken by the parties in writing. It is simply to hear and determine? How shall a record be made to exhibit the errors of the Court? This, the second section of the act of 22d of April, 1874, answers. When shall the Court determine after the hearing? This also is answered. How shall the party have the finding of the facts revised, if he thinks there has been an error, and when shall he be compelled to seek his redress? Besides the Court itself may have fallen into error it would correct. Without the law there is no regulatien, no compulsory proceedings, and the whole matter would rest in the discretion of the Court. Such a mode would be unsatisfactory. The truth is the Constitutional provision would be a mockery without the necessary regulation of the statute to carry it into operation and give it full effect.

The judgment in this case was therefore not final, but was subject to the proceedings in the Court below, by exception and otherwise, to bring the case to a legal conclusion. This writ of error was therefore premature and is to be quashed.

ARGUMENTS.

The cases of Murray and Myers, convicted of the murder of Gotthardt Wahl, on the Perysville road, on the night of the 11th of November 1874 were argued together, Col. Bayne for the Commonwealth.

The first assignment of error is that the court below overruled the plea to the jurisdiction, the counsel for the prisoners contending that, under the Constitution, Judge Sterrett should have presided instead of Judge Ewing.

The second assignment is that the court erred in overruling the challenge to the array, which question was discussed at the trial.

The third assignment is that the Court allowed an amendment to the indictment, changing the date of the alleged murder from October 11, 1874, to November 11, 1874.

The fourth assignment is that the Court erred in overruling the challenge for cause, as to certain jurors. The assignments which raised the question: "Does the mere fact of unlawful killing in the perpetration of a robbery, constitute murder in the first degree," were abandoned.

In reference to the case of Myers, with the exception of the testimony of one witness, it was not in evidence that Myers took an active part in the killing. The record in his case, presents to the Court this single question: "If Myers had no knowledge of the purpose and intention of his companion, Murray, to use a deadly weapon, and take life, and if his simple purpose was to aid in robbery, and with this view seized the horses and held them, and while so doing, his companion, without any agreement or understanding whatever between the two, shot and killed Wahl, is Myers guilty of murder in the first degree?"

WILKINSBURG ANNEXATION.

The city of Pittsburgh et al. vs. James Kelly. Appeal from the decree of the Common Pleas No. 2, declaring the annexation of a portion of Wilkins township to the city, which constituted the Thirty-seventh ward, illegal, and the ordinance annexing null and void. Messrs. Slagle and Hamilton appeared for the city and Messrs. Schoyer and Acheson for Mr. Kelly.

In pursuance of an act of assembly, some 200 taxables of the district in question applied for admission into the city.

An affidavit accompanied the petition, representing that the petitioners constituted two-thirds of the resident taxables of the district, the number necessary to give Councils power to pass an ordinance. The matter was referred to two or three committees, and finally went before Councils, who passed the ordinance. Mr. Kelly then went into Court and asked for an injunction to prevent an election in the district, and to restrain the city from exercising municipal authority over it. A preliminary injunction was refused, and the case went to a master, who reported that the petitioners did not constitute two-thirds; that there was no fraud, however, in the action of the petitioners or Councils or their committees, and recommending the Court to declare the annexation null and void because of the absence of the required number of petitioners. Exceptions were filed by both parties to the report, but the Court overruled the exceptions, confirmed the report and declared the ward out of the city.

During the progress of the hearing before the Master, a supplemental bill was filed by Mr. Kelly, setting forth injury, inasmuch as the city was about to increase the taxes on his property. This supplemental bill was not, however, before the Master.

The city claims that the proceeding should have been by quo warranto and not by bill in equity for injunction. It claims further that Mr. Kelly was not entitled to an injunction, because he had no particular interest in the matter—no more in law than the rest of taxables in the city. The city also holds that no matter whether the necessory number of taxables was had or not, the fact that Councils had acted in good faith is conclusive.

The city further claims that Kelly had a remedy at law that the Court sitting in equity should not have interfered.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

William Dobbins was convicted of assault and battery on W. J. Dorsey, and fined $10 and costs, and required to give bonds in $500 to keep the peace.

William Dobbins was also convicted of a similar offense, charged by the defendant in the above case.

S. R. Spence, charged by Garret M. Smith with receiving stolen goods, was acquitted.

Nicholas Fredericks was acquitted of the charges of larceny and receiving stolen goods, and his wife, Emma Fredericks, although acquitted of the charge of larceny, was convicted of receiving stolen goods, on the indictment on which she was charged. She plead guilty to the remaining eight charges against her.

Joseph Felcamp, indicted for larceny by bailee, John Kohrson prosecutor. Information quashed, there being no evidence on the record that the information had been sworn to, or that there ever was a hearing in the case; and also because the information had never been subscribed to by the prosecutor.

John DeWaine and Jas. McNeilly are on trial on the charge of larceny from the person and receiving stolen goods, George Bissman prosecutor.

Common Pleas No. 1.—Judge Sterrett.

J. H. P. Summers vs. Wm. Dillon, owner, and Michael Tevens, contractor. Verdict for plaintiff for $70 50. This was a scire facias on a mechanic's lien.

The jury was withdrawn in the case of Devore & Walker vs. James A. Russell and Peter G. Sylvus, impleaded with Wm. A. Chisan.

State Supreme Court—Full Bench.

The argument in the case of Scully vs. Kilpatrick, for use of Joseph S. Finch & Co., was concluded by Acheson and Weir for plaintiff in error, and D. T. Watson, contra.

The case of Blackburn vs. McLaughlin and wife was non prossed.

The case of Graff vs. Richer, error to the Common Pleas No. 1, was argued by Lazear for plaintiff in error, and Thomas MacConnell, Sr., contra.

Berger and wife vs. Clark, error to the Common Pleas No. 2, was argued by A. Blakely for plaintiff in error, and Barton, contra.

Stewart, et al., vs. Bedell, error to the Common Pleas No. 2, was argued by C. B. M. Smith for plaintiff in error, and Marshall, contra.

On motion of D. T. Watson, Esq., Wm. Byrnes, Esq., was admitted to practice in this Court.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Frank Ardary, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The report of Register Harper on the petition of C. L. Magee, City Treasurer, is approved and confirmed, and the Assignee directed to pay the City Treasurer the sum of $3,063 29, the whole sum claimed, without prejudice, if any he may have, to reimbursement out of the proceeds of the sale of real estate of the sum of $1,586 70, taxes levied and assessed thereon, as a priority over all lien creditors.

R. M. Childs, bankrupt, Butler county. Register's report on the petition of Henry Boal, a judgment creditor, presented and confirmed.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The hearing of the rule to show cause why the adjudication should not be revoked, was fixed for the 16th inst.

B. M. McLaughlin vs. steamer Juniata, in admiralty. The Commissioner's report distributing the fund in the Registery of the Court presented and confirmed nisi.

John S. Allen, bankrupt, Butler county. The creditors having chosen Geo. W. Brown, of Youngsville, assignee, the same was approved.

Henderson Rodgers, bankrupt, Butler county. Same action taken in this as in the above case.

QUARTER SESSIONS JURORS.

FIRST MONDAY OF NOVEMBER.

The following gentlemen. are expected to appear on the first Monday of nex month, and serve as jurors in the Quarter Sessions Court:

Wm. West, miner; John Creamer, tailor; Finley Torrence, broker; J. C. Lappe, farmer; Robert Chaney, carpenter; Alex. Tindle, merchant; Jos. Morris, laborer; August Grusch, carpenter; Westly Lynch, carpenter; James Jackson, saloon; Chas. North. carpenter; Daniel J. Bedell, engineer; Anthony O'Donnell, engineer; John Brisbler, carpenter; William Ralston, driver; Charles Van Millau, merchant; John Davis, painter; Philip Hetrick, music teacher; Frank Schaffer, foreman; John Kenned, laborer; Charles Roth, clerk; Moses Dean, ——; Samuel Hood, gent; Chris. Stahley, merchant; W. P. McJunkin, farmer; Jas. Berry, pipe fitter; John McCombs, laborer; Ed. Davis, brass smith; John London, carpenter; Washington Porter, carpenter; Joseph Mink, merchant; W. H. Sterrett, notary public; James Noble, gardener; Seely Blew, nailor; Joseph Fleckenstein, merchant; Jacob Goss, gardener; Alexander McGuggan, pilot; Wm. Hamilton, manufacturer; John Beggs, merchant; James McQuiston, galvanizer; George Shrung. farmer; John Murry, alderman; Whitesell Means, gent; Henry Johnson, surveyor; William Berger, boss; Gottleib Golmer, grocer. Wm. Deer, farmer; Wash Rident, laborer; Benjamin Burns, gilder; Wm. Chambers, clerk; Thomas Miller, undertaker; Chas. B. Carr, music teacher; George Neely, farmer; Michael Shoup, farmer; Hugh McGuire, livery stable keeper; Valentine Bonhais, carpenter; Benjamin Shaffer, teamster; Joel C. Pancoast, saddler: Wm. Flaccus, tinner; David Deakin, janitor.

THE

BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

is now selling a Good Suit for $9 00 and $10 00.

A good Business Suit for $10, $12 and $15.

Dress Suits, $18, $20, $22 and $25.

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Boys' Suits, $8 00 to $12 00.

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Overcoats for Men, $5 00 to $25 00.

Overcoats for Boys, $3 50 to $12 00.

Undershirts and Drawers, 25c, to $1 00 each.

Cardigan Jackets, $1 00 to $3 50.

White Shirts, $1 00 to $2 50.

In fact, everything can be found at this store at the lowest prices. When you visit the Exposition, don't fail to call at this store.

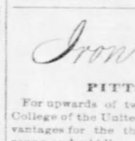
BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
95 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH.
E. A. ROSSITER, Agent.

Remember the Boston Clothing House is in the center of the business part of the city, 6 doors from the Postoffice.

The sign is a gilded Hub and the number Ninety-five.

ATTENTION

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass., who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of one dollar. ma22:Wtf



Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and cure rheumatism, spavin, and flesh, bone or muscle ailments. There are two kinds—White Wrapper for family use—Yellow Wrapper for horses and animals.

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"MESSRS. ROSE & CO.:—Some time ago I was shipping horses to St. Louis. I got one badly crippled in the car. With great difficulty I got him to the stable, on Fourth avenue. The stable keeper gave me a bottle of your Centaur Liniment, which I used on my horse with such success that in two days it was as active and as well as any horse I had. I have been a veterinary surgeon for thirty years, but your Liniment heads everything I ever used.

A. J. M'CARTY, Veterinary Surgeon."

Henry Black, of Ada, Hardin Co., Ohio, says: "My wife has had rheumatism for five years—could not sleep—could scarcely walk across the floor—she is now completely cured by the use of your Centaur Liniment. We all feel thankful to you, and recommend your wonderful medicine to all our friends."

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$12,000.....for.....$5 00
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On the 15th day of each month during 1875, will be drawn the

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY

Capital Prize, $12,000!

10,290 Prizes, amounting to $180,000
TICKETS ONLY $2.

Try a Ticket in this Liberal Scheme.

$250,000 IN PRIZES.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
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A $5 Single Number Lottery

Will be drawn on the 30th day of each month. 127 Whole tickets, $5. Halves, $2 50. Prize payable in full and no postponement of drawings take place.
Address, for Tickets and Circulars,
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The "IRON CITY COLLEGE" is the only institution of the kind, in this city, that we recommend to the public patronage."—Presbyterian, Pittsburgh, Pa. au14-lmw

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Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
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WINDOW GLASS,

And dealers in French and Enameled Glass.

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PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,
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Heavy and Light Wagons, all kinds of Carts and Wheelbarrows, manufactured and for sale cheap, at DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, 3 squares below Suspension Bridge.

Repairing promptly done.

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OPIUM and Morphine habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless: no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carleton, 157 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. au14-3m

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$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. se18-1yW

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PRIVATE DISEASES.—OF. FICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.
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Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of BLOTCHES, ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 only.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological errors and self-abuses of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, preserving the complexion, &c. This is an interesting work of 300 pages with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are contemplating marriage; and is truly a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not left carelessly about the house. Sent to any one (post paid) for Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 S. Eighth st. St. Louis.

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A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decline, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means by which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. P. O. Box 5153. speodlm&ap17 13tW

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address, Dr. E. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio oct-paW-1y

PRESCRIPTION FREE

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NEW PATENT

Atmospheric Disk!

FOR HOLDING

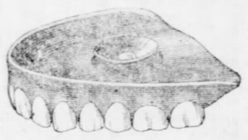
Both Upper and Lower and all Styles o Partial Sets of Teeth,

On Gold, Silver, Platina, Vulcanite and Scott's Patent Gum Enameled Base,

FIRMLY IN PLACE,

In Eating, Talking, Laughing, Singing, Coughing or Sneezing.

And making them as comfortable and reliable in every respect as Natural Teeth.



This new mode of securing teeth has been thoroughly tested, and has proven the greatest invention ever made in mechanical dentistry. Ministers, lawyers and public speakers, and those who have been greatly embarrassed by their teeth dropping down or lifting up at the most inopportune times, can now get a set which will remain firmly in place under all circumstances. This invention can be applied to many old loose plates, making them hold as well as new ones. The exclusive right of the patent for this vicinity has been purchased by

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT, 278 PENN AV.

N. B.—Some who have no right to make the patent Disk may tell their patients that it is worthless, but remember that Dr. Scott warrants it to be all that it is represented, comfortable and satisfactory. All infringers will be prosecuted.

Dr. Scott also makes all styles of artificial teeth without the disk, at the lowest prices in the State. All work warranted.

Take only Dr. Scott's pleasant and absolutely safe anæsthetic for the painless extraction of teeth, and fun no risk. Laughing gas is dangerous. Office open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. mal-1yr

FOR SALE.

AT

Thos. F. Stewart's Real Estate and Sales Rooms Corner Fifth Avenue, and Wood street.

A beautiful Surburban Home on P. F. W. & C. R. R. near Leetsdale Station. The house contains 12 rooms, is neatly and well built and very conviniently arranged. The grounds, comprising 6 acres, are nicely laid out in walks and drives and full of all kinds of fruit and flowers of the choicest varieties. Price only $15,000 and terms easy.

One hundred acre farm, (70 acres in cultivation) at Black Lick Station, on the Indiana branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with good farm house of 8 rooms with necessary outbuildings, good orchard and excellent water. Price only $7,000.

Large and small houses in the city, in Allegheny city, and in every direction at all prices.

Business property on Liberty street, Fifth avenue, Wood street, Smithfield street, Penn avenue, and now is the time to buy cheap.

Auction sales of Stocks and Real Estate every Friday evening.

THOS. F. STEWART,
Corner Fifth and Wood streets

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTION

NOTICE.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In and by the 3—th section of the Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 3189, entitled "An act relating to the Elections in this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected. In pursuance thereof, I, JOHN H. HARE, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the FIRST TUESDAY of November next, being the 2d day of the month, in the several Election Districts therein.

And as directed by said 13th section of the act of July, 1869, I hereby give notice that every person (excepting Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office tobe then voted for.

And further, by the first section of the act of March 31, 1864.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follow: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of counts voted for, and be labeled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for, and be labeled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and labeled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "Borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

And whereas, by virtue of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, adopted December 16, 1873.

Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections: *First*—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month. *Second*—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months,) immediately preceding the election. *Third*—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election. *Fourth*—If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

The electors of the First ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at No. 16 in Penn avenue in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house corner of Short street and Second avenue, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the office of Alderman Humbert, on Fourth avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the sales stable of Rody Patterson, on Fourth avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district will meet at the office of Alderman Hager, on Grant street, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the public school-house corner of Ross and Diamond streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at City Hall, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house on Grant street, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the school house corner of Penn avenue and Cecil's alley, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at Trimble's office, corner of Penn avenue and Barker's alley, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the wharfmaster's office, on Allegheny wharf, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the office of the Clerk of Courts, at the Court House, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at McLaughlin's building, corner of Tunnel street and Wylie avenue, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the school house on Webster avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at McCallin's livery stable, on Fifth avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house, on Ann street, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the "Marion Exchange," corner of Marion street and Fifth avenue, in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the public school house on Second avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at Klepners' saloon corner of Fifth avenue and Federal street, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the school house on Franklin street, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the office of Alderman Butler, on Wylie avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward, city of Pittsburgh first district, to meet at the paint shop, corner of Whiteside's alley and Fulton street, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the office of Alderman Alexander Seanor, on Wylie avenu in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the New Club House, on Centre avenue, in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the house of George Cochran, 21 Townsend street, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the office of Alderman O'Donnell, on Penn avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the office of the brass foundry, corne of Mulberry alley and Thirteenth street, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the Ralston school house, in said ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward, city of Pittsburgh first district, to meet at the Lamb tavern, corner of Sixteenth street and Penn avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at Alderman Moreland's office, No. 706 Penn avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Eleventh ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the station house on Center avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the dwelling house of John McGaffney, on Bedford avenue, in said ward. The electors of fourth district to meet at the building of C. H. Love, on Wylie avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Twelfth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the Spencer House, corner of Twenty-first street and Penn avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the O'Hara school house, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at Rosewell's livery stable, on Penn avenue, in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the Springfield school house, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the public school house on Center avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the dwelling house of Wm. Beardell, corner of Somers street and Webster avenue, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the public school house on Thirty-third street, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the office of the Excelsior glass works, on 21st street, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at Simm's Foundry on Fifth avenue, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the Bellefield school house, in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the Oakland Car Station, on Fifth avenue, in said ward. The electors of the Fifth district to meet at the Soho school house, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh first district, to meet at the office of Alderman Johnston, on Butler street, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the Lawrence Public School House, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the office of Alderman C. H. Rauhauser, on Butler street, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the Howard School House in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at G. Stoy's office, on Penn avenue, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the office of Alderman Nessenthaler, on Penn avenue, in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the Bloomfield Public School House, in said ward. The electors of the fifth district to meet at the Friendship Hotel, corner of Elm street and Liberty avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the public house of E. Stifel, corner of Forty-fourth and Butler streets in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the Washington Public School house in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at Dr. Bearinger's office on Butler street, near Forty-fourth street, in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the Hatfield School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Nineteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at Highland school house in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the engine house, corner of Hiland avenue and Broad street, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the office of Alderman Lowry, on Frankstown avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Twentieth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at Moreland & Mitchell's livery stable, on Penn avenue in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the Shakespeare Hotel in said ward. The electors of the Twenty-first ward, city of Pittsburgh; first district, to meet at the public school house in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at Lemington School House, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the house of A. T. Mayland, at Homewood, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-second ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the Irwin School House, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the Homewood Institute, in Homewood avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty third ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the store of J. W. Kennedy, on Penn avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the Peebles's public school house, on Second av

THE OHIO ELECTION.

Radical Majority Reduced to 2,800.

The Charge of Startling Frauds.

Radicals Charge Chairman Thompson with Willful Falsification,

The Latter Replies by Reiterating Every Statement of His Dispatch.

pecial to The Post.

COLUMBUS, October 14.

Returns are in from all but two coun-es—Carroll and Wood. Hayes' majority, dmitting that the changes in these two ounties balance each other will be about 800. Rumors are that Wood county has one largely for Allen, but the count ere is slow because of a fierce contest in e removal of the county seat.

COMPLEXION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The vote of Wood will also determine e question whether the Senate will be emocratic or Republican. The House is doubtedly Republican by five or six ajority.

STARTLING FRAUDS PERPETRATED.

The Executive Committee are in posses-n of startling evidence of the most ex-sive frauds having been committed in elections in Cleveland and Columbus. these cities the honest vote would have en Allen a handsome majority. As y are now counted they give Hayes a jority of over seven thousand.

JOHN G. THOMPSON.

AIRMAN THOMPSON ANSWERS THE HARGE MADE AGAINST HIM OF WILL-UL FALSIFICATION.

tial to The Post.]

COLUMBUS, October 14, 1875.

ohn G. Thompson, Chairman of the nocratic State Executive Committee, sent the following dispatch to Hon. ndrick B. Wright, Chairman of the nsylvania State Democratic Commit-

Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, Chairman of e State Democratic Committee, Philadel-ia:

observe in the Press of to-day a card, ed by the Republican State Executive mittee, in which I am charged with ful falsification when I asserted that Democratic vote is twenty sand larger than was cast for any man elected Governor of Ohio; that our at was the result of the most lavish nditure of money which ever charac-ed a political contest; the colonization audulent voters and the introduction e false issue on the public schools h excited the prejudice and bigotry ligious hate.

e denial is marked by the same sub-ge which has been practised by the blican Executive Committee through-the contest when it has appeared blic. It will be observed that the al is only given to that part of my dis-h which refers to frauds perpetrated he lavish expenditure of money, and is qualified by the contemptible that the Republicans of this State not contributed the money for cor-on. I am aware of the fact that the blicans of this State contributed ely a tithe of the money used, and qualifications of the Committee is eak invention. I unhesitatingly ert every statement of my dispatch. Republican Executive Committee, ll parties who commit crime, or who accessory thereto, realize the infamy, like the criminal quick in denial, a or a murderer pleads "not guilty" arraigned. Would this Republican utive Committee do less?

gned] JOHN G. THOMPSON,

Chairman of Dem. State Ex. Com.

[By Associated Press.]

NEWS FROM RADICAL SOURCES.

LUMBUS, October 14.—Returns, con-d reliable, from 85 counties, received e Republican State Committee, show ority of 3,463 for Hayes. The coun-Wood, Carroll and Delaware, yet heard from, are ordinarily considered blican counties, but Wood has gone cratic this year, and it is thought the cratic gain there will neutralize the blican gains in Delaware and Carroll ies, and so make the majority for s substantially as above.

Democrats concede the House of sentatives to the Republicans by a majority, but claim the election of nator in the Toledo district, which them the Senate by one majority.

NTGOMERY COUNTY DOES NOBLY.

TON, October 14.—An unofficial of Montgomery county gives Allen Hayes 7,192; Allen's majority 813. ,847; Young 7,258, Cary's majority Shultz, Republican, for Representa-has 40 majority. A Democratic or for Montgomery and Preble, is 1 two Democratic Representatives cted in Montgomery. Allen's gain

Official returns will not likely va-h from the above.

LATER RETURNS.

UMBUS—Midnight—The Republi eadquarters were closed up without turns, but careful calculations on ounties except Wood and Carroll es give Hayes 3,834 majority. The cratic Committee say Hayes' major-'l be 3,500.

ublicans have 17 majority in the of Representatives. The Senate is doubt, but the Democrats concede it Republicans by one majority. Have res yet on State officers other than nor, and official returns must deter-who is elected.

UMBUS, October 15.—News just d from Wood county at 1:30, that heavy frauds were practiced rysburg, which will probably ne-ate the throwing out of the votes there. If their vote is counted, majority in the county will be d give the Republicans one Sena-f it is thrown out Hayes' majority t county will be 723, and both the lican Senators elected.

LATER RETURNS.

rns have been received from all the es of the State which are considered ect as can be obtained until the of-returns are received by the Secreta-tate. These show Hayes' majority State to be 4,753. The official re-may vary this count by 300 either

Republicans have a majority of een in the House of Representa-nd three majority certainly and y four majority in the Senate. All ance of the Republican State ticket bably elected, but official returns decide their respective majorities. terest in the election has remained r heat until the returns from Wood to day settled the political com-n of the Senate.

EDO, October 15.—A special to the says Wood county gives Hayes 469 ty; also, that both Republican can-s for Senator are elected, and that from the entire county show 229 ty in favor of Perrysburg as the seat.

[Special to The Post.]

UMBUS, O., October 17.—Official re-which have arrived at the Secretary te's office indicate that the vote polled will approximate 600,000, and the Democratic vote will be 2,000 to 20,000 larger than Grant received in 1872, when he carried the State by 20,000. This clearly proves that a majority of the legal vote of the State is with the Democracy.

Cleveland and Cuyahoga county have cast a vote which would indicate a popu lation of 250,000, which is 60,000 more than there is in the county. Throw out the immense frauds committed in Cleveland alone, and the Democracy would carry the State by 2,600. Had the Democracy of Ohio not been weighted with false side issues we would have swept the State. But the bugaboo of Catholicism alarmed the timid and excited the bigoted, and there was four times enough of votes cast against us on that false issue that would be necessary to swamp the Republican majority.

From present indications the Senate will be Democratic. J. G. T.

[By Associated Press.]

CARD FROM J. G. THOMPSON.

COLUMBUS, O., October 17.—John G. Thompson, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, requests the publication of the following statement:

The Republican daily press of this State, on Friday morning last, published a dispatch signed J. M. Thompson, which purported to be in answer to one claimed to have been sent from E. S. Dodd of Toledo to Jno. G. Thompson. This dispatch was furnished to the press by the Republican Executive Committee, and therefore they are responsible for its publication. I unhesitatingly say and charge that the Republican Committee is aware of the truth thereof that I never sent such a dispatch; that I am not aware that such a dispatch was sent by any one else, and if it was that I never saw it or had any thing to do with forwarding it. The Republican Committee has been guilty of a crime which the laws of this State declare to be felony. If such dispatch were never sent, then they have perpetrated a forgery; if it was sent, there but one way in which it could get into their possession, by theft. It was either stolen by them or they were accessory to the theft before or after it was committed. They can take either horn of the dilemma. If it is a forgery to write a name and they have written it or caused it to be written, they have been guilty of forgery; if it is a theft to steal a telegram or be accessory to the stealing of a telegram or to use a telegram knowing the same to be stolen then they have been guilty of theft. I leave the character of the crime to be determined by the Committee. As to the Wood county frauds, the Republican Committee is, no doubt, satisfied with them, as the county has given an increased Republican majority.

[Signed] JNO. G. THOMPSON.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF HAMILTON COUNTY.

CINCINNATI, October 17.—The official vote of Hamilton county gives the following Republican majorities on the State ticket. The ballots for members of the Legislature are not yet counted. Hayes, Governor, 1295; Young, Lieut. Governor, 3251; Williams, Auditor, 1372; Millikin, Treasurer, 803; Little, Attorney General, 1327; McIlwane, Judge of the Supreme Court, 1144; Thatcher, Member of the Board of Public Works, 1578.

THE FRAUDS IN WOOD COUNTY—THE PERRYSBURG VOTE THROWN OUT.

TOLEDO, October 17.—The Commercial has information that the Wood county Canvassing Board had decided on Saturday to throw out the Perrysburg vote in which case Brown and Swan, Republicans, would be elected Senators and Hayes' majority in the county would be 723 instead of 469.

MISSISSIPPI.

No More Trouble Apprehended.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—Ex-Senator Pease, of Mississippi, to-day received the following dispatch:

JACKSON, Miss., October 14, 1875.

Military operations have been suspended by Gov. Ames, based upon most ample and minute assurances of leading citizens of the State that there shall be peace and a fair and free election. They would not undertake to answer for the lawlessness, but gave guarantee to aid civil officers in the execution of the laws. The Governor expresses himself wholly satisfied with the assurances given and believes that they are made in good faith and will be carried out. An improved feeling prevails, especially among the whites, and general discipline and peace prevail among all classes. Good citizens are greatly encouraged. J. L. LAKE, JR.,

[Signed] U. S. Marshall.

PHILADELPHIA.

Stormy Session of the Union League.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.—The Union League held a stormy session to-night over the action of the Committee of Sixty-two in refusing to endorse certain Republican candidates, one of whom is a member of the League. It is thought the League is about to be divided on the question. Proceedings consisted of speeches by Hon. Morton McMichael, Col. A. H. McClure, Charles Gibbons and others. It was resolved to ballot upon the question whether to receive or reject the Committee's report, the polls to be open all day to-morrow.

CHINA.

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND AMICABLY ADJUSTED.

LONDON, October 14.—The foreign office received a telegram from Minister Wade under date Pekin, October 7, stating he obtained from the Chinese Government the guarantees which he considered necessary. Mr. Grovesner is about to proceed to Yun-nan. He has gone to Shanhai to prepare for his journey and Wade will follow Grevesner in order to give instructions.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

SNOW fell at Osceola, Clearfield county, on Tuesday.

W. W. CURTIN, only son of Ex-Governor Curtin, will be married on the 21st instant to Judge Harding's daughter, of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

THE barn of Thomas Semans, Esq., of South Union township, Fayette county, was burned by incendiaries one night this week. The barn was filled with this year's crops.

THE Ligonier Valley Railroad was sold at Sheriff's sale, on Saturday last, to Hon. H. D. Foster for $3,810. The road is about thirteen miles in length, and is graded the entire distance.—Greensburg Argus.

THE Greensburg Baptist congregation will dedicate their new house of worship on Sabbath, 24th inst. Three services will be held; at 10½ A. M., and 2½ and 7 P. M. Dedicatory services at 2½ P. M., by Rev. B. F. Woodburn, of Allegheny.

A LITTLE son of Samuel Bishop, of Greensburg, was torn and lacerated about the head and face by a cross-tempered cow he was feeding on Friday last. One of the animal's horns penetrated his cheek, tearing a fearful gash and otherwise injuring him, though not fatally.

THE country districts of Crawford and Erie counties are becoming interested in the proposal to run a railroad from Stoneboro by way of Meadville to Erie. Meetings are being held, at which resolutions "appreciating the importance of the road," and promising to "assist in taking stock," &c., are offered and "unanimously adopted."

The Pennsylvania Campaign.

RADICAL RASCALITIES AND RING ROBBERIES UNEARTHED.

An Able Speech by Hon. Hendrick B. Wright at Reading, in Which He Exposes the Ring and Points Out the Way to Reform Abuses.

[Special to The Post.]

READING, October 16.

There was a large and enthusiastic Democratic meetin g in this city to-night, and which was addressed by Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and others. Mr. Wright spoke as follows:

FELLOW-DEMOCRATS OF BERKS:—It is a satisfaction for me to be with you this evening. I come to speak to you face to face, on those governmental measures which affect us personally, and which much concern the country. There is something radically wrong; there is a mildew and blight on the land. Bad government has done its work; and the evil consequences of corrupt and selfish legislation stand out in bold relief throughout the land.

Taxation has increased till the people are no longer able to bear it; and ruin and desolation have become familiar objects; all the industries of the country are weakened and impaired, and confidence in the ordinary business pursuits of life is one of the things of the past.

OUR FURNACES HAVE GONE OUT OF BLAST,

the wheels of our manufactories are not in motion, the wages of labor is reduced, and the products of the farm at a discouraging price.

How long shall this state of things continue? Is there no remedy? Have we lost our courage? Shall we abandon all hope and submit to a state of affairs that challenges our manhood and courage, and which we can remedy if we but manifest the will and the determination to do it? We have become so long accustomed to the rule of tyranny and exaction that our energies have become paralyzed, and the men of to-day are not the types of their fathers; we submit when we should rise up in the majesty of our strength and repel the men who entertain the idea that the money and resources of the country are their private property, and the Democratic masses are but hewers of wood and drawers of water. Let us make our solemn resolve, and put on our armor and contest this approaching battle inch by inch, and let them know that we have a common interest in the country as well as they; and notwithstanding they hold the keys of the Treasury they must not think

THEIR POWER IS PERPETUAL.

Men of Berks, do you know the amount of the monstrous sums that is taken from you, in the way of taxation, annually, and put into the hands of profligate rulers? During the last ten years the taxpayers of the Federal Union have paid into the National Treasury seven thousand millions of dollars. You have thus paid, in the ten years, in taxes and interest, a sum sufficient to pay the national debt three times over; you pay yearly seven hundred millions. Our national debt exceeds two thousand millions, and do you believe that the legitimate demands of the Treasury annually amount to half this sum?

WHERE HAS IT GONE?

What has become of these immense sums of money? Let the army of officials, more numerous than the soldiers Washington ever commanded in the revolution, answer this question. Let the palatial executive mansions in our chief cities and fashionable places of resort, as well as the immense executive plantations in the West speak out! Let the corrupt men who have embezzled the public monies, and who have had secret access to the public Treasury! Let the pensioned satellities of a profligate court answer! Let that miserable official crew who had a pass to the occupation of high places; starting in pinching naked poverty, but who now drive their four in hand, surrounded with servants in livery, who occupy spacious mansions that many of the sovereigns of Europe cannot afford to own or occupy, who count their wealth by millions, answer!

The money and treasure of the people are their spoil; and they now clamor for a continuation of executive power; limited by the example of the great Washington and his worthy successors up to the hour and day when a fraud was placed at the head of the government. The days of Republican purity and honesty and economy are gone. It has become a family arrangement, and a bold corrupt attempt is being made to make it a family succession.

Our hard earned money has been wasted from us and bestowed upon the millions who favor and flatter an imbecile and weak man. The voice of Sumner denounced nepotism. He pointed out over thirty members of the Grant family, clothed in purple and fine linen, fed at the public manger; and who take of our money all their cupidity may desire. The latest fraud, which has come to light, is the Clews transactions, where one of the "Dents" is a partner in a foreign financial agency, and a man by the name of Van Buren has an equal interest. Who this man is cannot be found out. One of the "Black Friday" people beyond question.

Do you propose to quietly stand unparalleled taxation to please the whim and caprice of a profligate administration? You all pay; the old woman who peddles apples and peanuts at her stand on the street corner; and the lame, ragged boy, who sells matches to supply his poverty-stricken parents with bread, all come within the range of greedy and prying inspection.

THE TREASURY RING.

So much for the National Government. Our State Treasury is not in much better hands. Corruption at Washington has thrown out its

SLIMY CREDIT MOBILIER FINGERS,

and touched the official pulse of men who have the custody of the treasure of the State. You have paid in the last ten years into the treasury of your State, for the purpose of being placed in the sinking fund, to cancel the State debt, thirty-five millions of dollars. Of this sum twenty-nine millions have been appropriated to the discharge of debt and interest, leaving six millions of money—your money—unaccounted for and unexplained! To this may be added near two millions more, through specious legislation and the manipulations of a corrupt Treasury Ring, by changing the nature of the sureties and the rates of interest before that time allowed.

The money thus paid into the Treasury for a specific purpose has been withheld; deposited in pet banks, and the interest has undoubtedly gone into the hands of unscrupulous officials. A State Treasurer, on a salary of five thousand dollars a year, becomes suddenly rich, as well as the retainers about him. And how long, pray, are we to submit to these stupendous frauds? Are you ready and willing to continue to wear the yoke? Are you stupefied at what you have undergone and what you see before you? Is your skin too tough to feel the oppressive lash? Have you no desire to hold the remnant of your lands and your money, which has escaped the greedy eye of the tax collector and exciseman? Are you ready to hand over peaceably that remnant, and hunt up an obscure residence in the poorhouse?

RISE UP.

My friends, do rise up in honest indignation and drive back these vampires that are fastened upon your vitals! Let them know that it is our money, and their hands shall not henceforth touch it. With such management and corruption in National and State Governments, how can you expect prosperity? You will look for it in vain, unless you make a change in your National and State Governments.

INCREASED MISFORTUNES.

To add to our misfortunes, (for they never come single handed) we have imposed upon us, by Republican rule an irredeemable paper currency, the representative of some seven hundred millions of dollars, the effect of which was to drive all the gold and silver from the country. For some twelve years we have endured this public calamity. The public pulse of this nation became irritable and excited, and a Republican Congress undertook to administer a remedy, and passed an act fixing the date of specie resumption in 1879. This ill-conceived and ill-digested measure, was the last hair that broke down the burthen of the camel. It was destruction to the industries of the country, and closed up the channels of trade. It arrested the strong arm of labor and drove the money of the country into the vaults of the banks. Panic has not yet come; but that is a necessary result from this act of madness, imbecility and folly. The men who passed that act knew, and so did every business man in the land, that inevitable ruin must follow. But Congress under the plea that something must be done to appease the public alarm, went blindly into it, hoping to invent some other miserable subterfuge to cover up their stealthy tracks.

Now you understand why the wheels of the mills are silent; and the fire of the furnace and forge have gone out; and why the wages of labor have come down to a dollar a day; and the products of the farm have come down twenty-five per cent., and limited sales at that.

RADICAL INCONSISTENCY.

This irredeemable currency was forced upon the country, and over the protest of the Democratic party. It is claimed to have been one of the necessities of the war. The question of specie resumption met that party, square in the face, at Erie. It was cowardice to remain silent, as the Republican party had gone in for resumption in 1879, we had either to dissent or acquiesce. Had we stood mute, like a prisoner in the dock, our silence would have been construed into guilt—guilty of acquiescing in the Republican idea of resuming in 1879.

The convention by a decided majority adopted the following resolution:

"That we demand that the volume of money be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal tender to par in gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people, and not destroying them."

This is what is denominated inflation. Inflation, how? Should a Democratic Congress be denied the power to add to, or at the proper time, contract the volume of currency? Certainly not! And if we come down to the plain common sense view of the question, ought not the volume of that currency to be equal to the wants of trade?

But this is not the cause of objection to the Erie platform, by the monied men of the country. It is alleged that we postponed forever the day of specie resumption. If such a construction can be forced upon the paragraph quoted, and which is all that relates to the question, I am unable to see it.

What is meant by the words "leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par in gold?"

The men who voted for this resolution undoubtedly supposed that "restoration to par in gold" meant convertibility of paper into gold, when it reached a gold standard. This is a fair construction of the sentence.

THE DEMOCRATIC POSITION.

The Democratic party has ever maintained and do now, that gold and silver is the only basis of circulation. But what they do object to is forcing resumption in 1879, or any other day to be named. They will insist on resumption when the industries of the country will permit it to be done. The Democratic party have never, and will never abandon the idea of specie resumption, and I challenge any man of intelligence, to put his finger on the line or paragraph of the Erie platform, and show it. It is not there. If it is, forced construction must indicate it. As a party we will never abandon the idea of resumption at the proper time, nor does the platform controvert this position. We do claim, however, that the volume of money should, at all times, be sufficient for the demands of trade. And it matters not what name you give it. So should the volume be contracted when it will not interfere with the business of the country.

And who but bank share holders, Wall street brokers and European bond holders will deny this doctrine? What care they for sudden contraction, so that their dividends are multiplied—though the people groan.

Specie resumption must come, but the day is in the future. Contraction as proposed in 1879 will not come, and its repeal is demanded by the business of the country.

But this part of the platform was not the cause of the hue and cry made by the money power in the country. The national banks got a slap full in the face at Erie; and it was recommended that the bank currency be retired, and its place supplied by legal tenders. It was this that made the howl in Wall street—and to recover from the shock, they exclaimed, "inflation and repudiation."

NO LAND MARK ABANDONED.

The Democrats at Erie, abandoned no land mark of the party as to specie resumption. Abandonment is not in it.

As to the question of the extinction of the national banks, and the substitution of a better system, I apprehend there can be no sound objection to this. We should have but one kind of currency, and that made a legal tender on all contracts, and receivable for all dues of the government, unless otherwise provided.

The present banking system is the result of special and class legislation. It is wrong in principle, and should be abolished.

The bank gets ninety per cent. of its deposited bonds in currency, and six per cent. interest in gold on the bonds. To this add 8 per cent. on discounts, and you have fourteen. I suppose most of them may make eight or ten per cent. more on their reserved fund and deposits—making in all, some twenty per cent. Upon what principle can it be pretended, that the government should pay them, in coin, twenty millions yearly out of the earnings of a tax-ridden people. For the last ten years, the taxpayers of the nation have paid them over

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS IN COIN,

as a bonus for circulating a currency for which the Government is bound to pay.

These are some of the reasons why we recommended the change of our banking system. It is wrong that any incorporated association should be furnished with special privileges to make twenty per cent. on their money, when the business men in other occupations receive but a quarter of that sum? Is there a farmer before me who toils the year round, in sunshine and storm, who realize five per cent? What merchant, mechanic or manufacturer here who makes six per cent?

Are these persons less deserving than the men who own bank shares? Certainly not! Therefore it is class legislation, and is intolerable.

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

And now a few words as to the impending struggle, and I will have done. The Federal Government never will be in safe hands until it is restored back again to the custody of the Democratic party. If you would reform abuses, reduce the expenses of Government, and have such an administration as the wants of the country require, there is a way in which you can make a beginning—by the election of the Democratic State ticket. Our nominees are pure and upright men, and you can, if you make the necessary exertion, elect them. It is your solemn duty to do it. I am aware that you will be opposed by your own money, drawn from you by oppression, and then brought into the field to defeat your hopes and prospects of ease and comfort. I am aware of the vast frauds that money, in the hands of unscrupulous men, will accomplish. But for these elements, our friends in Ohio would have triumphed. They did; but the vile means resorted to prevented Allen from receiving the return. Mr. Thompson, Chairman of the Ohio Democratic State Committee assures me that Allen is electected Governor of the State by a majority of over ten thousand. There is no doubt of it. He stood up against tens of thousands of the money of the Federal Government and the banks; he stood up against the vile practices and wicked frauds of a wily enemy and deceitful foe; he stood up against the appeal to the religious bigotry of the people; but the men who were of his own household, and professing the same political creed, stabbed him to the heart. May they hold in remembrance that William Allen, of Ohio, surrounded by the true Democracy of the country, and his name will be a cherished record with the people, while those who joined the foe to defeat him will be forgotten. From two hundred and fifteen thousand votes polled for him in 1875, he increased that number eighty-five thousand on the twelfth of October, 1875. And what a noble victory our friends have achieved amidst all these difficulties. The Republican State of Ohio, with its boasted majority of thirty thousand, reduced to a few hundred, is a victory over which we may rejoice.

And let us profit by this cheering result at our own election in November. Let us like injured men rise up and drive back the men who are attempting to make power perpetual; and whose estimate of the value of free government is the amount of dollars and cents they can make out of it.

COL. PIOLLET'S SPEECH.

He Pays His Respects to the Treasury Ring and the Corruptionists—A Masterly Presentation of the Issues.

[Special to The Post.]

FRANKLIN, PA., October 16.

There was a rousing Democratic and anti-Ring meeting here to-night. All oildom is solid against the corruptionists. Col. Piollet, our candidate for State Treasurer, delivered the following speech:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF FRANKLIN:—I thank you for this invitation to address the men of Venango county at this particular time, since it affords me an opportunity to state in a frank and plain way my own views so far as they relate to my obligations (self imposed) when I accepted the unsought nomination tendered by the Erie Convention—the voluntary action of representatives of that portion of the people of Pennsylvania who desire a reform in the manner and profligate way in which their State Treasury has been managed for years.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS.

These emotions of a pleasing character that present themselves to my mind are softened and saddened by a remembrance of cherished friends whose honorable and moral views of the duty of the citizen when he assumes the discharge of any office of trust at the hands of the people—made a lasting impression upon my mind and have governed my conduct in that regard so far in life, and I trust may guide my path to the end of life.

The Honorable Arnold Plummer, of your city, who has often invited me to visit him at his hospitable home, is not here now to greet me. He sleeps beneath the green sod of your valley—the sleep from which there is no waking this side of the day of final judgment. I had the honor of his acquaintance for long years. I am proud to say that I shared his confidence, earned his respect and to-day feel it the highest privilege accorded me to mention his name and revive in your memory the sterling qualities that characterized the man for the whole period of his life. I call to mind others than this lamented friend. Judge Alex. McCalmot, and his noble boy and man, Gen. Alford B. McCalmot; Hon. James P. Hoover and Chief Justice Thompson, all honored and trusted names in this county and all men of our noble old State. The young—those who are to fill their places—I wish should emulate their virtues, always remembering that sound moral principles will alone insure public virtues; that a representative or ministerial trust is the most sacred that can be reposed in man of all the obligations he assumes in this life.

THE DUTY OF THE STATE TREASURER.

Before I proceed to state my views of the duty of my position if chosen State Treasurer implies, allow me to state briefly the condition of public sentiment regarding the past and present management of this department of our State affairs. To say it is one of wide and almost universal distrust is a mild term to employ.

The secret character of its management has aroused suspicion of the honesty and integrity of those who have been selected to discharge its duties. I make no averment of dishonesty against the present incumbent or his immediate predecessors. They know as well as I do that truthful statements at short intervals would enable the public to judge their conduct.

HONEST MANAGEMENT OF STATE MONEYS DEMANDED.

An open, honest management of the large sums of money taken from the people and placed in their hands, would ensure general approval. Then may I not ask, why not give this assurance? Every consideration urges this public manner of accounts. If a ready and honest application of our State revenues to the purpose which our laws authorize were made at all times, full confidence will take the place of distrust and doubt.

You, gentlemen, are called upon to judge from such knowledge as you can gain in the absence of statements duly made and verified by the proper officers.

How stands the case? Hon. W. A. Wallace thirteen years a member of our State Senate, though always in the minority, and recently elected a United States Senator, states publicly over his own signature that the people of Pennsylvania have paid within the past ten years thirty-five million dollars (I give round numbers) into the sinking fund, and that the disbursements on account of principal and interest amount to the sum of twenty-nine million dollars.

A DEFICIENCY OF $6,000,000.

This statement shows a deficiency of six million dollars. This public statement has been published for more than three weeks and spread broadcast over the State without a word of reply from the present occupant of the State Treasurer's office.

Some form of denial is due to the public. If this ominious silence is an admission of fraud, a plundered people cannot safely trust the immediate friend of Mr. Mackey to demand and secure the restitution of this large sum abstracted from the sinking fund. Senator Wallace makes another astounding disclosure before the people of the State in the same honorable and open way. I produce his statement in round numbers. From eighteen hundred sixty to eighteen hundred seventy-four the Treasury has received from the people of Pennsylvania the sum of eighty-six million dollars. The public debt December eighteen hundred and sixty amounted to thirty-seven million dollars. The public debt December eighteen hundred and seventy-four is twenty-four million dollars. Cash paid on debt thirteen million dollars. Interest paid on public debt twenty-eight million dollars. This leaves forty-four million dollars to be accounted for. There is no published statement by offices of the Treasury Department of our State Government, that has been made and publicly given, to prove that this enormous sum has been paid out in strict accordance with law. May I not ask you if this meets your approval—nay, taken in connection with the recent attempt to get possession of the accounts of the Treasury by a committee of the Legislature in connection with the newly elected Auditor General—is there not reason to doubt the integrity and truthfulness of the management of the State Treasury and the lawful payment of the money by its officer? The partial and grudging manner in which facilities are afforded the committee—the astounding fact that vouchers can not be found for large sums of money our State Treasurer publishes as having been paid—makes the past conduct of the Treasurer the subject of legal inquiry rather than approval at the ballot-box, by the election of his chosen successor.

CONDUCT OF THE STATE TREASURER CRITICISED.

This alarming development of the official conduct of Robert W. Mackey and his immediate predecessors, taken in connection with what I think I have a right to say of him personally in the face of the defamation and low abuse of his Pittsburgh Commercial newspaper has printed against me, I aver that these men who have been State Treasurers, at least Mr. Kemble and Mr. Robert W. Mackey, were in very moderate circumstances peculiarly when elected to office. Their partial and incomplete statements, taken in connection with their almost fabulous wealth, everywhere to be seen in newspaper organs, banker's palatial mansions, fast horses, and all the flunkyism that attends the sudden and dishonest accumulation of great wealth, justifies the belief that a systematic and concerted effort of the Treasury Ring has been made to slander and belie me, lease perchance their wrong doings to the people should be subject to my instigation if elected. There is one assurance I will give you, fellowscitizens, here and now. R. W. Mackey cannot turn over to me, if State Treasurer, a check or certificate of deposit in the Venango National Bank for the sum of $7,000, nor his deposits in the Commercial Bank of Erie for some $4,000, nor will I receive from two broken bankers in my county his claim for $16,000, money given them on deposit, belonging to the State. If Mr. Kemble's judgment against a banker in Crawford county for $125,000, given to secure the payment of State money, is in the State Treasury as cash, I will not take it nor will I receive the obligation of Hart, Caughey & Co., for $10,000.

IMPROPER USE OF THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.

This man, Mackey, my accuser, whose dirty ring organs have heaped untold slanders upon me—if made to account to me as the people's State Treasurer—will first be made to understand he is required in a gentlemanly and honorable way, that the money he has been entrusted with by the people must be shown to have been paid out in accordance with the law by honest verified vouchers and not in loans to political favorites with the payment of annual interest to him as an individual. So much I have thought it right to say in reply to the flood of false aspersion upon my fair name, since I happened to known that it came from the newspaper owned and controlled by the Pennsylvania Treasury Ring.

And now fellow citizens this brings me to the point of my discussion most important to you as tax-payers. The people have a right to know fully my idea of the meaning of the resolution of the Erie Convention relating to the Treasury management in the event of my election.

I have no hesitation—no concealment to make—I started out in these remarks with the statement that concealment of the workings of our State Treasury engendered suspicion—that improper uses were made of the people's money.

MONTHLY STATEMENTS.

Believing the converse of the proposition will insure confidence and protect character it will be a most pleasing duty to carry out a long cherished idea of monthly statements, with such details as will make it patent to every citizen that the money he pays into my cuplody by authority of and in obedience to the laws of the State, has been fairly paid out in accordance with laws from the same authority.

The sources of revenue I am somewhat familiar with, having been, like all of you, a tax payer.

One source of revenue has been evaded, not by our people, but by the officers of the treasury. I allude to interest paid on the large balance always shown to be on hand. All who know me know that I have at all times held, and openly declare as my belief, that interest received by a State Treasurer was as sacredly the money of the people as the principal, and the officer was legally responsible for every cent paid by any one to him. Nay, more, that the State Treasurer who appropriates a dollar of that which comes into his hands beyond his salary, which is fixed by law, is guilty of embezzlement, and liable to be punished under the law which has been recently vindicated in the courts of Schuylkill county, presided over so ably by Judge Pershing, who heads the State ticket. Now what I desire more even than my election is a precedent to settle once for all this question of legal and equitable right to the ownership of interest accruing for deposits or use of the balance that is necessarily in the State Treasury during periods between its receipt and disbursement.

MESSRS. RAWLE AND PENNYPACKER INVITED TO DEFINE THEIR POSITIONS.

To this end I invite Mr. Rawle and Mr. Pennypacker to state in a public way and to the people whose votes our position solicits, distinctly their views and promised action in the event of election.

If we are all agreed upon questions of the right of the people to have monthly detailed statements of the receipts and payments and the right to have interest paid into the Treasury as a lawful and equitable source of revenue, a vexed question would be settled.

This does not involve a change in the manner of keeping State monies. Our banks in Pennsylvania are generally sound and safe depositories. If it is right for the State Treasurer to demand interest for State money deposited, it is right every fraction shall be put to the credit of the State Treasury upon her books like revenue received from any other quarter. There is not time afforded me to speak longer, and I will only say that Judge Pershing, who heads the State ticket, is a man of admitted ability, unflinching courage on the side of right, and can be trusted to carry forward the reform promised by the gentlemen who placed him in nomination.

Of our prospect for election, I have only to say that my intercourse with the people in the brief space of time since the Erie nominations were made, show a wide disposition to have a change in hopes that it will affect favorably the business interests of our country, everywhere paralyzed if not overthrown. There appears to be very little partizan feeling throughout the State which is the best guarantee of an intelligent use of the ballot.

LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

[From The Daily Post of the 15th.]

FRAUD PROJECTED IN PHILADELPHIA.

When the new Constitution of Pennsylvania was adopted, notwithstanding the opposition of the Ring who have so long ruled and plundered that State, it was supposed that the scandalous system of frauds on the ballot-box by means of which only they had kept possession of power, would be uprooted entirely. Indeed, many important checks were established and improvements introduced, the effects of which are visible in all the recent elections, as compared with those which preceded them. Ballot stuffing and false counting, which heretofore determined Republican majorities, have in a great measure been corrected; but to counteract this reform, the Ring have now fallen back on the weak point of the new system, and have substituted registry stuffing for their former practices.

A barefaced attempt in Philadelphia to stuff the registry beyond all precedent, and thus procure a fraudulent majority large enough not only to elect all the local Ring officers, against whom the better class of Republicans have protested, but perhaps to carry the State, has provoked a stern indignation. With a population estimated at the outside at 750,000, they have entered 171,000 names on the registry, while in this city, with a population much exceeding a million, there are but 146,000.

The registry here represents about the usual average of one voter to seven and a fraction of population. Applying the same ratio to the registry as now made up in Philadelphia, would require a population of 1,200,000! These simple facts tell the whole story, and prove that some 40,000 names have been fraudulently added to the lists, for when the Ring did their own counting they never pretended to exceed an aggregate of 122,000 votes. This subject is now before the courts, in the hope of purging the registry; but with the best efforts, it may be considered certain that thousands of dead men and false personations will be voted for at the coming election.—N. Y. Sun.

DISCLOSURES AS TO INIQUITIES IN THE BUILDING OF THE POSTOFFICE.

A Washington's special to yesterday's N. Y. Tribune, says:

Secretary Bristow has examined the report of Special Agent Church upon the alleged corruption of Flood and others in the construction of the Boston Postoffice building. The disclosures in this report are of so startling and damaging a character that Secretary Bristow has referred the report to the Solicitor of the Treasury, with instructions to take the necessary legal steps to protect the Government. There is little doubt that the Solicitor will forward the report and the evidence to the United States District Attorney at Boston, with directions immediately to institute legal proceedings against Flood.

THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA CAN BE RALLIED.

The Philadelphia Times says: "The most corrupt and arrogant political domination that ever ruled in any State now controls both Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, and it has prostituted every department of power to profligacy and plunder. It has shamed the good men of all parties by its disregard of the popular will and the sale of the honors of the Commonwealth to mean ambition. It has made our Treasury system an engine of political prostitution, employing the money of the people to defeat them in every effort at the regeneration of their own authority, and it has made profligacy the rule in all branches of our administration. Against this hated domination the people of Pennsylvania can be rallied if there is the leadership in the Democratic party to do it. There is not a day, not an hour to be wasted, for there is much to be done, and without organization, energy and intrepid courage, the battle will inevitably be lost. It can be won and won grandly, if well directed. One week of bold, defiant, aggressive battle will make Ohio fade into forgetfulness, and will redeem Pennsylvania to economy, honor and faithful government."

SIXTH DAY.

ANOTHER BIG CROWD:

[From The Daily Post of October 16.]

Notwithstanding the miserable weather yesterday, a large crowd was in attendance at the Exposition: In fact the attractions presented advertise themselves, and the testimony borne by visitors to their neighbors will continue to augment the attendance, day by day, until the close of the show. The building being now thoroughly heated no fear of suffering from the inclemency of the weather need be apprehended.

Some of our city confectioners are said to be dissatisfied, because the Executive Committee gave a Cincinnati man the exclusive right to sell pop corn, candy, etc. The defense of the committee is, that they advertised for bids for the right, and let the right to the highest responsible bidder, who proved to be the Cincinnati man. Of course, "business is business."

STILL BUILDING.

The Executive Committee have decided to put up a building in which to exhibit wagons. Work on it was commenced yesterday. It will be thirty-two by one hundred and twenty-five feet long, and will be located back of Power Hall.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

To-day children under fifteen years of age will be admitted for ten cents. Parents should see to it that their treasures are made happy to-day. The expense is trifling and the enjoyment furnished will invigorate their minds for the comprehension of their lessons for next week.

The Executive Committee have passed a resolution, granting complimentary season tickets to clergymen, who can receive them by applying at the office.

Rev. Dr. Taylor, President of the Beaver Female College, will visit the exposition to-day with the young ladies of that institution.

The Allegheny firemen were unintentionally called out last night by a test of the Connelly Fire Extinguiseer. A quantity of oil and other inflammable material was set on fire and extinguished in a twinkle. The lurid flash, however, followed by a dense volume of smoke, was seen by Assistant Chief Bob. McGornnigle and intelligence being communicated to the Hope engine house, an alarm was sent in from box 24 Before the matter could be explaind the fire was out, and the firemen were careering wildly over the city looking for it.

The crowd was large last night and all seemed loth to leave when bed time came around. It is a matter of great astonishment to many to see mechanical operations conducted which have been a feature in this city for many years, without their knowing it. Almost every one stopped to view with surprise and curiosity a young lady managing a machine for putting leathers on carpet tacks. The almost constant exclamation was: "Why, I didn't know it was done that way." We venture to assert that our oldest inhabitants can go to the Exposition and after spending a day or two, become convinced that they have learned more during their stay, of what is done here, than they knew in all their lives before.

STOCK AWARDS.

The following named persons were awarded premiums on stock yesterday:

James Neely, Wainesville, Pa.; stallion over five years old.

E. Cunningham, McKeesport; stallion under three years.

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THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Albert Stehle convicted of an attempt to liberate a prisoner, was sentenced six months to the Work House.

Officer James Grierson, who was convicted of voluntary manslaughter, and recommended to the mercy of the Court, was sentenced three months to jail. The indictment charging him with murder was nol prossed.

James Maloy, convicted of unlawfully cutting James Coen, was sentenced six months to jail.

John Heckman, convicted of fornix et cet., received the usual sentence.

David Megraw, for assault and battery on Wm. Chambers, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs.

Mrs. Emma Fredericks was sentenced to three years to the Work House one year on the indictment on which she was convicted of having received stolen goods from W. H. Wakefield, and three months on each of eight other indictments charging her with larceny and receiving stolen goods, to which she plead nolo contendere.

Henry Mohlmann, convicted of larceny and recommended to mercy, was discharged on payment of costs, sentence being suspended until further order of the Court.

Sentence was suspended in the case of Mrs. M. E. Weekline, charged by Michael Ketrick with assault and battery.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.

S. P. Fulton was appointed auditor in the case of the voluntary assignment of Alex. Tindle to Alex. Frew.

S. C. Milligan was appointed Commissioner in the divorce case of Ruth Ann Weller, vs. John F. Weller.

In the voluntary assignment of William Wincher to H. A. C. Hartman, E. Strahley and George Bushfield were appointed appraisers.

John H. Schindebatte was allowed to adopt George and Andrew Sharp, children of Jacob Sharp.

Subpœnas were awarded in the divorce cases of Wm. B. Fritchy vs. Amelia Fritchy, and Emma C. Humbert, vs. George H. Humbert.

Col. Wm. Espy and Richard Knowl were appointed appraisers in the voluntary assignment of Conrad Van Buren to John Vohr, et al.

John H. Bailey, Esq., was appointed Master and Examiner in the equity proceeding of Robert Young vs. John George Fleishman.

In the case of Frank Snyder, Jr., et al. vs. Mrs. Mary Snyder et al., decree for petition was made, J. W. Kirker was appointed master, and B. C. Sawyer, Frederick Schild and Frederick Evert, Commissioners,

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judge Ewing

Andrew Lyons vs. Pittsburgh and Baltimore Coal, Coke and Iron Company and Dr. F. Le Moyne. Preliminary injunction dissolved so far as the same restrains the respondent from the selling stock for assessments made prior to February 23, 1875.

Robert S. Frazier, Esq., was appointed examiner to take testimony on the part of libelant in the divorce proceedings of Anna Catherine Roeser, vs. Philip Roeser, notice to be given to respondent.

Mary Clark vs. Wm. Clark; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO DAY.

Golmar et al. vs. Schmidt & Friday; Munhall vs. Miller; Knox vs. Menold; Jones vs. Weyman, Sr.; Hawthorne et al. vs. Jones; Wolf et al. vs The Hildise Bund; Cochins vs. Hinds; Richardson vs Freeber et al; Pollock vs. Mathews; Noss for use vs. Cuthbert; Keller & Co vs. Dieterle.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of Louis Kreiling, bankrupt, Allegheny City. It apearing that the resolution of composition has been passed in the manner required by the act, it is ordered that the said resolution be recorded and be valid and binding on all the parties therein for the purposes mentioned in said act.

In the matter of Wm. S. Colwell, bankrupt. Petition of Jas. A. Hutchison for an order on the assignee to pay certain rent due from the bankrupt, presented and referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts. Argument on motion to set aside the adjudication. Decision reserved.

James Claybaugh, bankrupt, of Blair county. Restraining order made absolute and injunction against the Mountain City Loan and Building Association and others granted.

Hoeveller, Schaal & Co., of Allegheny county, bankrupts. On motion of Mr. McKnight rule on the assignee to show cause why he should not pay certain rent to Mrs. Denny, made absolute.

Abraham H. Bowers, of Corry, Erie county, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Woodruff.

William Peter, of Allegheny county, bankrupt. The choice of R. W. Berkssouser assignee approved.

Jacob Stanfield, of Butler county, bankrupt. The appointment of Jacob G. Reel as assignee approved.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Harry Riddle was convicted of the larceny of a watch, and sentenced a year to the Work House. The theft was committed on Friday night last. The prosecutor was John Hawkins, an Englishman.

Joseph Lowry was convicted of assault and battery on Robert Pagan, and sentenced three months to the Work House.

Peter Miller McGurk, charged with arson by M. G. Corey, of Braddock's Fields, was acquitted.

James Boyd, charged with larceny by Michael Condon, entered a plea of guilty. He was then tried on an indictment for false pretences on oath of Joseph Krouse, and convicted but recommended to mercy.

Thomas Kelly, charged with assault and battery, by Patrick Kelly was convicted and fined $10 and costs.

A nolle pros was entered in the case of John McCaugh indicted for selling Liquor without license, prosecutor to pay costs.

Michael Dippert was acquitted of a charge of forcible entry and detainer; prosecutor to pay the costs.

Common Pleas No. 1.—Judges Stowe and Collier.

J. J. Van Emon vs. Wm. Thompson, an action to recover for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $57 83.

Isaac Taylor vs. J. & F. Douthett; an action for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $104 40.

Andrew Heline vs. John W. Wermley; an action to recover balance on account stated. Verdict for plaintiff for $3,440 38.

Nation Trust Company, for use of J. H. Bailey, receiver, vs. J. L. L. Knox; action to recover balance on alleged overdrawn account. Jury out.

W. D. Low vs. S. H. Nesbitt; a Sheriff's interpleader. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judge Ewing.

The matter of the application of the Sons of St. Joseph Council No. 10, of the Diocese of Pittsburg, for a charter, was approved.

In the matter of Josiah Aber for use of S. B. McGill and A. Patterson, the Auditor's report was confirmed absolutely, and the Sheriff ordered to pay out the moneys in his hands in accordance with the same.

Wm. Wolf and Louisa, his wife, in right of said Louisa, vs. the Hildise Bund, an action to recover on a life insurance policy, on trial.

State Supreme Court—Full Bench.

A. J. Nellis & Co., vs. George Reiter. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

James Reed vs. the City of Allegheny. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed.

Hopkinson et al. vs. Wm. R. Leeds; error to the District Court of Philadelphia Judgment reversed and a procedeno awarded.

Haudnot vs. Haworth; same Court. Judgment reversed and judgment entered for plaintiff.

John Ferguson vs. Stephen Knecht, C. P., of Lehigh county. Judgment reversed and venire, &c., awarded.

Daniel B. Fisher vs. Daniel Sayler, C. P., of Schuylkill county. Judgment reversed and venire awarded.

City of Philadelphia, for use of Joseph B. Winnell et al. vs. John H. Edwards, and Elizabeth R. Edwards. District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

Rupp vs. Eberly; error to the Common Pleas of Cumberland. Judgment reversed.

Cobbs vs. Nonamaker; error to the Common Pleas of Cumberland county. Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

A. C. Walker & Co., vs. Mary Morgan et al.; error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Writ dismissed by concurring opinion.

The West Penn Railroad Company vs. the city of Allegheny, affirmed.

ARGUMENTS.

The list for Erie, Venango, Clarion, Jefferson and Forest counties, was called over, and arguments were proceeded with in the following cases:

Beed, executor, vs. city of Erie. Argued by J. C. Marshall for plaintiff in error, and by Lathey, Sr., contra.

Noble et al. vs. Thompson Oil Company. Shiras for plaintiff in error, and J. C. Marshall and J. B. Cessna, contra.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The October term of this Court was opened yesterday, but owing to the fact that a quorum of the Grand jurors did not respond at roll call those present were relieved until this morning and the regular bankruptcy business was proceeded with. Owing to the inability of District Attorney Reed to be present at this term in consequence of sickness, a special term was ordered for the third Monday of February. A number of the cases on the calendar, however, will be tried during the term by Assistant District Attorneys Wilson and Knox.

In the matter of James W. Adams, bankrupt, of Luzerne county. Petition of David C. Harrington, Esq., for compensation as solicitor for the assignee, presented and referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

In the matter of George H. Anderson, bankrupt, of Pittsburgh, it appearing that the bankrupt, has in all things conformed to his duty, it is ordered that he be and he is hereby discharged from all his debts except such as are by said act excepted.

In the matter of the Nation Trust Company, debtor. On motion of S. Schoyer, Esq., the return day of the order to show cause, and the hearing on the exceptions filed to petition for injunction, continued to the first Monday of November next.

In the matter of Hilands & King, bankrupts, Allegheny City, the exceptions filed as to the confirmation of Register Shafer's report by the Real Estate Savings Bank overruled, and the said report confirmed absolute.

In the matter of Robert J. Grier, bankrupt, of Pittsburgh, the Register's report on the petition of John C. Taylor & Bros., and Robert Marshall, creditors, for the ascertainment and liquidation of their liens confirmed nisi.

In the matter of Henry A. Freyvogle, bankrupt, of Pittsburgh, the petition of Monongahela Savings Bank, for leave to sell collaterals, presented, and an order was made granting the same.

In the matter of Wm. S. Colwell, bankrupt, Allegheny City. On petition presented, an order was made for the sale of certain personal property to Hugh M. Boyle for the sum of eight hundred dollars. And on petition of the assignee presented, an order was made amending the order of the 13th instant, so as to include the municipal lien of the city of Pittsburgh and the claim for rent by James A. Hutchinson, and the assignee is ordered to sell said property divested of these said liens and those mentioned in the original petition, and the Register is directed to make distribution.

Burkhalter, Master & Co., et. al. vs. J. M. Kinter and Othello Snead, executor, &c., vs. Ferdinand Marx. By consent, trial in each of the above stated cases continued.

In the matter of J. S. Allen, bankrupt. On motion of solicitor for bankrupt an injunction was granted against B. Frederick.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Peter Anderson was convicted of a charge of assault and battery.

Edward Anderson plead guilty to a charge of larceny, and was sent six months to the Workhouse.

Samuel Bowers, alias Samuel English, was acquitted of a charge of an affray, and Michael Garrity and Charles Gise were convicted.

Hugh McCallum was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

John Schuly, Jr., pleaded nolo contendere to a charge of assault and battery.

John Parker was convicted on a charge of assault and battery.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of Michael Cornealy and John Kelley, charged with larceny, the defendants being in the House of Refuge.

Cicily Cavender was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

Teddy Finn was convicted of assault on Andrew Cronin.

John Hill was acquitted of a charge of larceny by bailee.

William Jeremiah, charged with assault and battery, was allowed a nolle pros., the prosecutor being in Dixmont Hospital.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

S. H. Nesbit vs. Wm. Delve. Verdict for defendant.

Wm. Allison vs. David Megoyney. Verdict for plaintiff for $981 93.

Robert Pollock vs. J. M. Carson & Co., an action to recover for professional services rendered.; Verdict for plaintiff for $623.

The jury found for plaintiff for $605 50 in the case of George Bolland vs. William Kennedy & Co, an action on a promissory note.

Tenth Ward Bank vs. Wm. Kennedy & Co., two actions on promissory notes. Verdict for defendants.

In the case of Hahn & Raah vs. Johanna A. Kerney, executrix, a scire facias on a mechanic's lien, the jury found for plaintiffs for $117 00.

The case of Wm. Smith & Sons vs. Wm. Gardner and Wesley Wilson, impleaded with Moyes, Gardner & Co., an action to recover for goods sold and delivered, is on trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

J. V. Hall vs. Klicker & Co. On motion of attorney for Henry Gerling, claimant for wages, a rule was granted on the plaintiff to show cause why the money paid into the Court should not be paid to Henry Gerling. The rule was made returnable Saturday, October 24.

The jury found for defendant for $3,479-31 in the case of Wm. Munhall vs. Andrew Miller.

The case of Eliza Jones vs. Philip Wayman an action for alleged slander, the jury were out.

Fred. W. Colmer et ux., vs. Schmidt & Friday et al., is on trial.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Following is the audit list for to-day:

Estate of Mrs. Anna M. Larimer, deceased. J. A. Phillips, administrator.

Estate of Maria Finegal, deceased. Geo. Schodds et al., executors.

Estate of Wm. M'Nally, deceased. D. E. Donnelly, administrator.

Estate of David Nease, deceased. H. B. Nease, administrator.

Estate of Thos. Deady, deceased. Johanna Deady, administratrix.

Estate of R. D. Cochran, deceased. G. W. Cochran and Alexander Nimick, executors.

Estate of Sylvester Swartzwelder, deceased. Catharine Swartzwelder, administratrix.

Estate of John Crowther, deceased. Benjamin Crowther administrator.

Estate of Mary Holmes, deceased. Henry Elkin, executor.

Estate of Eliza Armstrong. deceased. Uriah Ryan, executor.

State Supreme Court—Full Bench.

On motion of J. Ross Thompson, Esq., Henry W. Blakeslee, of Erie, and on motion of A. L. Gordon, Esq., Wm. F. Stewart, of Brookvill, Jefferson county, were admitted to practice in this Court.

Noble et al vs. Thompson Oil Company argument concluded by Fallon for plaintiff in error.

Lane et al. vs. Nelson. Error to the Common Pleas of Jefferson. Argued by Gordon for plaintiff in error and Jenks contra.

Brown vs. Reed. Error to the Common Pleas of Erie. Argued by Benson for plaintiff in error and J. C. Marshall contra.

West Hickory Mining Association vs. Reed. Error to the Common Pleas of Venango. Argued by Neill for plaintiff in error and B. J. Reed contra.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Upon the opening of Court Dr. William F. Logan, of Williamsport was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury. The Judge charged the jury briefly and they retired, but soon returned with the following true bills:

United States vs. John Lunger, Sr.; retail liquor dealer without payment of special tax,

United States vs. George Woodcock; retail liquor dealer without payment of special tax.

United States vs. Emmet Swartzwelder; passing counterfeit five cent coins.

United States vs. John Gallagher; robbing a carrier of the United States mail.

United States vs. S. B. Earnest; passing, attempting to pass, and having in his possession a counterfeit note.

FRONK'S COUNTERFEITING.

Dr. Milton H. Fronk's case was first called. He was charged with on six indictments, with passing and attempting to pass counterfeit notes. Assistant U. S. District Attorney Wilson appeared for the Government, and Messrs. Weir & Gibson for the defense. A plea of not guilty was entered but Mr. Gibson terminated proceedings by stating that they would not be able to controvert the evidence, and would offer no defense. Accordingly the Court instructed the jury to find a verdict of guilty in each case, which they did.

CASES CONTINUED.

The cases of the United States vs. Sam'l Thompson, indictment for rectifying without payment of special tax, were continued to the February special term at Pittsburgh.

Charles W. Robb vs. Joshua Blumer, in bankruptcy. Settled.

Butler, McCarthy & Co., vs. Hiram W. Junkin, in bankruptcy. Continued.

Dawson & Bailey vs. Collins, Pool & Co., in bankruptcy. Continued.

Fred W. Hidekoper vs. A. H. Bronson, in bankruptcy. Continued.

O. A. Childs vs. Collins, Pool & Co., in bankruptcy. Continued.

E. P. Jones, trustee, vs. A. Inskeep & Co., in bankruptcy. Continued.

Burkhalter, Master & Co. vs. Joseph M. Kintner, in bankruptcy. Continued.

Second National Bank of Titusville vs. Collins Bros., in bankruptcy. Continued.

John McDonald vs. John Sweeny, in bankruptcy. Continued.

A. W. Kredel, assignee, vs. Joseph Hart and A. G. Neff, in bankruptcy. Continued.

BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS.

Fred. Fette, of Warren county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, which was referred to Register Woodruff. A petition for an injunction against Louis Dregor and others was presented, and a hearing fixed for the 25th inst.

John Searcy, of the same county, filed a similar petition and also a petition for an injunction against John Eliot, treasurer, and a hearing upon the same was fixed for the 27th inst.

Waring Bros., and Waring Bros & Co., debtors, Pittsburgh. The exceptions to the approval of the composition with the creditors were withdrawn, and the compromise approved and made binding on all the creditors.

J. Sharp McDonald, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The bankrupt presented a petition for discharge, and on order made for a final hearing before Register Shafer on the 2nd prox.

Tack Bros., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. An order was made substituting the name of Citizens' Oil Refining Company for that of Andrew Lyons, purchaser of cert. in real estate.

Wm. F. Casey, debtor, Pittsburgh. Order made for the trial of the issue by a jury at the next term of court at Pittsburgh.

Charles A. Boucher, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The exceptions to the composition with creditors having been withdrawn, the compromise was approved and made binding.

Glass, Neely & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. An order was made for a meeting of the creditors before Register Harper, on the 1st prox., to consider and pass upon a proposition of the bankrupts for a settlement of all the claims.

O. F. Sheldon & Co., bankrupts, Crawford county. An order was made confirming the agreement of compromise on settlement with Hiram Sheldon.

Joseph G. Pollock, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The creditors having chosen Philip Reilly, of Pittsburgh, as assignee, the same was approved.

Thomas B. Lashell, bankrupt, Crawford county. The appointment of James L. Morris, of Meadville, as assignee, was approved.

Pool Bros., bankrupts, Venango county. J. D. Chadwick's appointment as assignee was approved.

On motion of H. C. Campbell, Esq., W. F. Stewart, Esq., of Brookville, Pa., was admitted to practice in this court.

LIST OF JURORS.

The following named gentlemen comprise the Grand and Petit Jury.

GRAND JURY.

John J. Mitchell, att'y, Tioga county.
W. F. Logan, physician, Lycoming co.
J. Murray, gent, Cambria county.
N. N. Betts, cashier, Bradford county.
Rufus Elder, gent, Juniata county.
H. H. Hoffman, gent, Juniata county.
E. A. Painter, atty., Luzerne county.
Thos. Sterrett, banker, Erie county.
J. E. Fairfax, gent, Fayette county.
P. S. Eosworth. merchant, Erie county.
S. H. Washburn, farmer, Erie county.
J. G. Patton, gent, Towanda, Bradford co
J. B. Reeve, attorney, Bradford county.
James Fairman, gent, Lawrence county.
Danl. Kendig, gent, Erie county.
L. M. Morton, editor, Northumberland co
L. Huff, editor, Northumberland co.
A. H. Stead, gent, Lycoming county.
Jos. W. Sterrett, gent, Erie county.
Theo. Hill, hotel keeper, Lycoming co.
J. L. Stewart, physician, Erie county.
S. M. Robinson, gent, Erie county.
J. J. Griffiths, gent, Bradford county.
J. W. Harris, gent, Clinton county.

PETIT JURY.

Hugh McGuire, gent, Allegheny co.
Rev. A. S. Dobbs, Erie co.
Joseph T. Donley, gent, Butler co.
James S. Foresman, gent, Lycoming co.
John Milligan, gent, Allegheny co.
Conrad Arnsburgh, gent, Allegheny co.
L. B. Patterson, gent, Allegheny co.
Rowlette Power, gent, Venango co.
E. W. Hale, gent, Bradford co.
Enoch Emery, gent, Lycoming co.
George Terry, gent, Allegheny co.
Blatchford Howell, stone-cutter, Washington co.
L. P. Willison, attorney, Tioga co.
James Craft, gent, Fayette co.
Daniel Clark, gent, Allegheny co.
George H. Orth, agent, Allegheny co.
Robert Black, farmer, Washington co.
Henry Bolden, barber, Washington co.
E. L. Moorhouse, gent, Fayette co.
Cornelius Covert, saddler, Washington county.
James Higgins, gent, Huntingdon co.
Wm. McNutt, farmer, Washington co.
Rev. Robert Hopkins, Allegheny co.
W. J. Markle, merchant, Allegheny co.
Ira Butler, Jr., farmer, Washington co.
Beverly Riley, waiter, Allegheny co.
John Conrad, farmer, Washington co.
S. M. Charlton, cigar-maker, Washington county.
Benj. F. Riblet, farmer, Erie co.
W. F. Bute, farmer, Fayette co.
Joel Cooper, farmer, Fayette co.
E. H. Stevens, gent, Lycoming co.
John Small, gent, Allegheny co.
W. D. Peet, gent, Allegheny, co.
John Stiles, gent, Beaver co.
M. G. Ebbert, gent, Allegheny co.
J. C. Riley, liveryman, Allegheny co.
Samuel Reznor, farmer, Mercer co.
Thomas Vorse, gent, Erie county.
William Riddell, deputy, Lycoming co.
Charles Cramer, gent, Allegheny co.
J. M. Byers, Jr., farmer, Washington co.
John Hoffer, carpenter, Allegheny co.
P. M. Dunkle, pilot, Allegheny co.
James Cameron, gent, Beaver co.
Levi Seizholtz, clerk, Northumberland county.
G. Forest Oberdorf, farmer, Northumberland county.
Thos. Curran, merchant, Allegheny co.

'IF I WAS CERTAIN IT WAS SAFE

And that I would feel no pain, I would have my old teeth extracted and get a new set" so say thousands. We can assure all doubters that Dr. Quincy A. Scott's process is absolutely safe and entirely painless. Call and see him at 278 Penn avenue.

BEWARE OF RING LIARS AND THIEVES.

TO DEMOCRATS.

We call attention to the card of Mr. James Irvin, one of our candidates for County Commissioner, in another column, whom the Ringsters are endeavoring to defeat, as well as his colleague, Mr. John O'Reilly, the accomplished puddler, by circulating falsehoods concerning them, hoping to fool Democrats, and laugh at them if they succeed. The game is decidedly the thinnest ever attempted by the court-house clique, and no good Democrat will be led astray. Let every man stick to the ticket from top to bottom, and all will be well.

A SLIGHT EXPOSURE IN BAD weather, when the system is out of order, often brings on a Stubborn Cold; the attending Cough irritates the Lungs, and if not promptly treated, frequently develops a tendency to a tuberculous condition. To avoid this danger, those troubled with Colds should resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which soon loosens and eradicates Coughs, soothes and heals inflamed parts, and removes all anxiety by setting the patient on the way to good health once more.

CARELESS USE OF FIRE-ARMS.

A YOUNG LADY ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

On Saturday last a young lady named Katie Walker, residing near the station at Millvale on the West Penn Railroad, visited the house of a Mr. Shaeffer, with whose family she was well acquainted. A rifle had been left standing in one corner of the room in which the young lady was sitting, and a little son of Mr. Shaeffer picking it up, playfully pointed it at her. Unfortunately the gun was loaded and it was accidentally discharged, the ball entering the young lady's head back of the ear, wounding her seriously, if not fatally. Medical aid was summoned for Miss Walker but little could be done for her relief, and at latest accounts she was lying in a critical condition, expected to die at any moment.

The boy upon discovering the effect of his playful foolishness was stricken with horror, fled from the house and was not found at latest accounts although diligent search had been made for him. The young lady who received the fatal shot was aged about seventeen years, and the members of her family were on intimate terms with the family of Mr. Sheaffer. Newspapers have time and again warned people against the foolhardy custom of playing with firearms, but the warning seems of no avail. Persons guilty of this practice should be sent either to an insane asylum or to the Penitentiary, where prudent and unoffending people would not suffer from their criminal carelessness.

COMMON SENSE VS. PREJUDICE.

By R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," etc., etc.

I am aware there is a popular, and not altogether unfounded, prejudice against "patent medicines," owing to the small amount of merit which many of them possess. The appellation "Patent Medicine," does not apply to my remedies, as no patent has ever been asked for or obtained upon them, nor have they been urged upon the public as "cure alls." They are simply some favorite prescriptions, which, in a very extensive practice, have proved their superior remedial virtues in the cure of the diseases for which they are recommended. Every practicing physician has his favorite remedies, which he oftenest recommends or uses, because he has the greatest confidence in their virtues. The patient does not know their composition. Even prescriptions are usually written in a language unintelligible to any but the druggist. As much secrecy is employed as in the preparation of proprietary medicines. Does the fact that an article is prepared by a process known only to the manufacturer render that article less valuable? How many physicians know the elementary composition of the remedies which they employ, some of which have never been analyzed? Few practitioners know how Morphine, Quinine, Podophyllin, Leptandrin, Pepsin, or Chlrotorm, are made, or how nauseous drugs are transformed into palatable elixirs; yet they do not hesitate to employ them. Is it not inconsistent to use a prescription, the composition of which is unknown to us, and discard another preparation simply because it is accompanied by a printed statement of its properties with directions for its use?

Some persons, while admitting that my medicines are good pharmaceutcd compounds, object to them on the ground that they are too often used with insufficient judgment. I propose to obviate this difficulty by enlightening the people as to the structure and functions of their bodies, the causes, character and symptoms, of disease, and by indicating the proper and judicious employment of my medicines, together with such auxiliary treatment as may be necessary. Such is one of the designs of the People's Medical Adviser, forty thousand copies of which have already been published, and are sold at the exceedingly low price of $1 50, and sent (post paid) to any address within the United States and Canada.

If you would patronize medicines, scientifically prepared, use only my Family Medicines. Golden Medical Discovery is tonic, alterative, or blood cleansing, and an unequaled cough remedy; Pleasant Purgative Pellets, scarcely larger than mustard seed, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic; Favorite Prescription, a remedy for debilitated females; my Compound extract of Smart Weed, a magical remedy for pain, bowel complaints, and an unequaled Liniment for both human and horse-flesh; while Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for Catarrh and "Cold in the Head" ever given to the public.

These standard remedies have been before the public for many years—a period long enough to fully test their merits, and the best argument that can be advanced in their favor is the fact that their sale was never so great as during the past six months. oct19tu,th&s.

FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH,

The best place to go to is the large steam dental establishment, 278 Penn avenue. Dr. Quincy A. Scott is the most skillful surgeon dentist in the State and never fails.

I NEVER FELT SO HAPPY

In my life as I did yesterday at 278 Penn avenue, while Dr. Quincy A. Scott was extracting my teeth. I was in the seventh heaven of bliss and knew nothing about the operation.

THE PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH,

And the skillful manner in which the operation is performed, draws crowds every day to 278 Penn avenue. Dr. Quincy A. Scott makes the finest artificial teeth in the State, and at lower prices than first class work costs elsewhere. A good set for $5. An elegant set with artificial gums for $10.

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
October 20, 1875.

The produce trade enlivened up a grea deal to-day and a good business was transacted. Eggs were very scarce, which caused another slight advance. Butter also active. Groceries, flour and potatoes brisk, as also were hams and provisions, though the prices are weakening. Grain was unsteady and a very light business was done.

The following quotations are wholesale prices, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance on the prices given

Apples.
Choice ₰ bol..$3 75@4 50
Medium..... 2 00@3 00
Apple Butter.
Choice..... 50@55
Other grades..... 35@40
Alcohol.
Per gal..... $2 25@2 50
Highwines..... 1 20@1 21
Ales.
India, per bbl.....$ @11
Porter..... 9@10
X..... 8@ 9
XX..... @10
Ashes.
Pearl ash ₰ cwt..7 75@8 00
Pot do..... 2 @7 50
Soda ash com..... 3 50@3 60
Refined..... 4 00@4 25
Brooms.
No. 2, ₰ doz..... 2 25
No. 3, ₰ doz..... 2 50
No. 4, ₰ doz..... 3 00
No. 5, ₰ doz..... 3 50
No. 6, ₰ doz..... 3 50
Carpet Brooms—
No. 3, ₰ doz..... 4 75
No. 4, ₰ doz..... 4 50
No. 5, ₰ doz..... 4 50
Fancy Carpet.. 4 25@6
Toy Brooms—
Per gr. ₰ bx..$1 50@$2 00
Steamboat..... 3 25@6 50
Wisps, fancy. 1 50@2 00
Wisps, plain. 1 25@1 75
Broom Corn.
Choice hurl..... 10 @11
Good medium.. 6@6 7
Inferior brush.. 3@4
Crooked..... 4 @6
Beeswax
Good to choice..... 30@35
Butter.
Common to fair..... 15@20
Medium to Good..... 22@25
Prime to choice..... 28@30
Extra creams rolls..30@32
Beans.
Ohe. navy..... $2 05@2 10
Medium..... 1 90@2 00
Bagging.
Two bush..... 33
Two and a half bush..... 32
Three bush..... 45
Hamburg Bagging..... 40
Painted Bolting Cloth—
¼ lb cans, per doz..$1 50
½ do do 3 00
1 do do 5 00
2 do do 9 00
10 lb boxes, ₰ lb..... 90
Cheese.
Ohio factory..... 12½@14
N. Y. Goshen..... 14 @14½
Limburger..... 14@15
Sweitzer..... 18@18
Cement.
Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00
Louisville hydraulic 2 00@2 25
Johnstown, do. 2 00@2 25
Phoenix, do..... 3 00@3 50
Rosendale..... 3 00@3 50
White lime..... 16 @$1 75
Concentrated Lye.
Best quality..$7 75@8 00
Second quality. 7 50@7 75
Crackers.
Water..... 6½
Sugar..... 7
Lemon biscuits..... 11
Fruit..... 11½
Soda..... 6¼
Ginger Snaps..... 12
Canned Goods.
Asparagus, 2½ lb.....$3 75
Black Eyes, 2lb..... 2 25
Beans Lima, 2lb..... 2 25
Beans String, 2lb..... 1 50
Corn.
Connelley, ₰ lb..$2 50@$2 75
Eggs.
Per doz..... 26@27
Feathers.
Live geese..... 55@62
Common..... 50@55
Fish.
No. 1 extra mess mackeral, ₰ bbl..$24 00
No. 1 mess..... 22 00
Extra No. 1 shore .. 21 00
No. 1 shore..... 19 00
New No. 2..... 15 00
New No. 3..... 10 00
Mackrel, No 1, 17 00@18 00
Mackrel, No 2, 13 00@14 00
Mackrel No 3, 10 00@11 00
White fish, ₰ ½ bbl..... 5 25@
Labrador herr'g ₰ bbl split.... 5 50@
Do rd do bbl.. 6 50@
Flour.
Jobbing Prices—
White Winter..$5 00@$8 25
Wisconsin..... @7 00
Minnesota..... @7 25
Red winter new 6 50@6 75
Rye, ₰ bbl..... @5 25
Graham..... 7 25@8 50
Corn Meal..... 2 50@2 75
Oat Meal..... 7 00@
Groceries.
Green Coffees—
Fancy Rio..... @27
Choice Rio..... @26
Prime Rio..... @25
Ground Rio..... 24
Java..... 35 @
Roasted Coffees—
Rio, in papers..... 28
Rio, in bulk..... 29½
Java, in papers..... 37
Java, in bulk..... 35½
Teas—
Young Hyson 50@1 00
Gunpowder.. 50@1 25
Imperial..... 50@1 00
Japan..... 55@1 00
Oolong..... 25@ 85
Fancy.....$1 00@
Souchong..... 25@ 85
Rice—
Choice Carolina..... 8½ @
Patna..... 7½@8
Rangoon..... 7½@7½
Spices—
Cloves, ₰ lb.. 60@
Allspice..... 18 @19
Cassia..... 20@ 25
Nutmegs.....$1 25@
Pepper..... 25@
Candles—
Star, full weight..... 18
Stearine..... 15
Mould..... 12
Snuffs—
Standard A.... 10½@
Standard B.... 10½@
Do extra C.... 10½@
Extra C yellow 9½@
Franklin yel.. 9 @
New Orleans.. 8½@ 9¼
Cut loaf..... @12½
Crushed..... 11¾@
Powdered..... 10½@
Granulated..... 11 @
Molasses—
Strictly ch'ce N O 70@
Prime..... 65@70
Good..... 60@
Syrups—
Extra white drips 70@
Sugar drips..... 55@
Lower grades..... 50@55
Starch—
Pearl..... 5 @
Silver gloss..... 6½@
Corn..... 10½@
Soaps—
Irish, ₰ box..... @4 35
Bullard's hard..... 6 00
Babbitt's N.Y. city 9 25
German mottled. 7 50
Soda—
Bi-carb in kegs..... 5
Bi-carb, ₰ lb pkgs 5½
Bi-carb, ₰ lb papers. 7
Miscellaneous.
Cider per bbl..$7 75@8 00
Grapes per lb..... 6@6 7
Fears, Cal. p'r brl 00@4 25
Chestnuts, per bu 5 00@6 00
Dried Meat..... ½@
Peas, dr. gr..... 1 80@1 90
Grain.
Wheat—
Mich. white..$1 28@1 40
P. and O..... 1 35@1 36
Red win ter.... 1 28@1 33
Do low grade. 1 10@1 20
Corn—
Shelled, yellow..... 70@71
High mixed..... 69@70
Low Mixed..... 67@68
Ear yellow..... 71@73
Do mixed..... 19@70
Oats—
Western white....45@46
Mixed do. to lt....40@42
Rye—
New..... 87 @90
Barley—
New Fall..... 1 20@1 25
Hops.
New Crop..... 20@8
Hay.
Prime Tim.on track 18@19
Loose by wagon..... 17@20
Hides.
Heavy steer..... 8 @ 8½
Green salt calf.. 11 @12
Do light..... 6½@ 7
Do kip..... @11
Hominy.
Per bbl..... $4 25@4 50
Honey.
New ₰ lb..... 20 @25
California..... @30
Oils.
Lard, ex. No. 1 $1 05@1 08
Do No. 1..... 95 @
Do No. 2..... 75 @
Carbon..... 12 @
Mill Feed.
Bran, per cwt.. 90@95
Seconds, per cwt. 1 10@1 25
Middlings..... 1 45@1 55
Chopped Feed. 1 50@1 60
Oil Meal..... 1 50@2 00
Potatoes.
On track per bu. 35@40
From store do 50@ 55
Sweet per bbl....2 50@3 50
Provisions.
Hams—
Extra S C ₰ lb. 16½ @
Should's, ex S C. 12 @
Bfast bacon, S C. 18 @
Sm'k'd ex S C 15 @
C old..... 15 @
Beef tongues, ₰ bbl.
C, ₰ doz..... 7 00@
Bacon Shoulders 10½@
Rib sides..... 13½@
Short rib do..... 13½@
Clear Sides..... 13½@
Mess pork.....$23 75@
Lard—
Prime leaf in tierces, ₰ lb..... 14¾
Do Half tbls..... 15¼
Lard Ref. for sum'mer use in tierces. 14¾
Do in ½ bbls..... 15¼
Do in 1 lb packages 15¾
Do 3 lb caddies..... 17½
Do 5 lb do 17¼
Do 3 lb pails..... 15½
Do 5 lb do 15¼
Do 6 lb do 18
Rags.
Good mixed..... 2½@3
Woolen..... ½@
Salt.
Jobbing No. 1..$1 20@
Jobbing ex..... 1 30@
Tallow.
Choice..... 9 @9½
Medium..... 7½@8
Seeds
Buckwheat....$1 50@
Flaxseed..... 1 15@1 80
Timothy..... 2 75@2 80
Clover..... 5 25@5 50
Poultry.
Liv. chickens, ₰ pr. 50@65
Vegetables.
Tomatoes ₰ bu $1 50@2 00
Cabbages ₰ 100 3 00@6 00
Cucumb's ₰ bx 1 25@1 50
Onions, ₰ bbl. 2 25@2 50
Wool.
Fine, ₰ lb..... 38@40
Medium..... 39@35
Coarse..... 33@40
Tub washed..... 44@46
Combing, fine..... 46@49
Do coarse & medium 43@46
Pulled..... 4 @

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, October 21, 1875.

STOCKS RECEIVED.

The books at the cattle scales show the following number of cars of cattle, hogs and sheep received during the week ending Wednesday noon, October 20.

	Cattle. Cars.	Hogs. Cars.	Sheep. Cars.
Thursday, Oct. 14.....	45	44	5
Friday, Oct. 15.....	10	12	2
Saturday, Oct. 16.....	29	26	8
Sunday, Oct. 17.....	61	42	10
Monday, Oct. 18.....	72	23	12
Tuesday, Oct 19.....	121	29	24
Wednesday, Oct. 20..	22	22	14
Total this week.....	360	198	75
Total last week.....	263	157½	73

SALES LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Total this week....	4,159	13,839	15,847
Total last week.....	2,801	13,869	13,187